The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 4 by Ocean Telegraph.

Serious Labor Riots in Belgium.

Treaty of Alliance Between Prussia and Bavaria.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

Abolition of Capital Punishment in Italy.

FRANCE—BELGIUM.

Reported Labor Riots at Marchiennes.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 3.

Serious labor riots have occurred at the town of Marchiennes, in the Department of the Nord, near Lille. The French troops were called upon to quell the disturbance, and in the discharge of their duty several of the rioters were shot and killed.

The Riots Said to Have Occurred in a Small Belgian Village.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 4—Evening.

It seems from later intelligence received that it was not Marchiennes, France, where the labor riots occurred, but Marchiennes-au-Pont, a village of the Province of Hainaut, Belgium, on the railroad to Brussels.

The Labor Riots Spreading.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 4—Evening.

The labor riots in Belgium are spreading.

Imprisonment for Debt Abolished—Gen Prim Not Allowed to Remain in France.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 4.

Imprisonment for debt is to be abolished in France.

The Emperor has refused to allow Gen. PRIM, the Spanish revolutionist, to remain in France.

It is estimated that the value of the goods already received in this city for the International Exposition amounts to a million pounds sterling.

The first iron-clad man-of-war ordered by the Japanese Government is now being constructed at Toulon.

Prince Napoleon Receives Gen. Dix.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 3:

Prince NAPOLEON received the American Minister, Gen. DIX, to-day at the Palais Royal.

Personal.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 2—Evening.

Mr. MCVICKAR, the Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, sailed for New-York in the outward-bound French steamer to-day.

GERMANY.

The New Parliament.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 3.

FRED CARL [Prince FREDERICH CARL, of Prussia] is a candidate for the new German Parliament.

Treaty of Alliance Between Prussia and Bavaria.

BERLIN, Monday, Feb. 4.

It is reported that the Governments of Prussia and Bavaria are arranging the basis of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive.

AUSTRIA.

A Change in the Ministry—Resignation of Count Belcredi.

VIENNA, Sunday, Feb. 3.

A radical change in the Ministry of Austria is pending.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

Dispatches from the Continent announce the resignation of Count BELCREDI.

Count Belcredi's Resignation.

VIENNA, Monday, Feb. 4.

The resignation of Count BELCREDI has been accepted by the Emperor, and Baron VON BEUST has been made President of the Council of State.

ITALY.

Grand Fete at Villa Franca to United States Naval Officers.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 3.

A grand *fete* was given to the officers of the United States steamer *Colorado*, at Villa Franca, yesterday. Friendly speeches were made and toasts drank, and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

Abolition of Capital Punishment in Italy.

FLORENCE, Monday, Feb. 4.

The National Parliament has abolished capital punishment throughout the Kingdom of Italy.

GREECE.

Matrimonial Alliance with Russia.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 4.

It is reported that the King of Greece is about to marry a Princess of the Imperial family of Russia.

CANDIA.

The Cretan Fund.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 3.

SELANDER'S fund for the benefit of the Cretans is a great success.

RUSSIA.

Mail Service.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sunday, Feb. 3.

A direct mail has been established between this city and Pekin, China. The service requires forty-eight days.

ENGLAND.

Steamship for Maximilian.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 4.

The steamer *Undine*, which was ordered to be built for the Emperor of Mexico, has been finished, and will soon sail for Vera Cruz.

Resignation of Lord Cowley.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 4.

Lord COWLEY has resigned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 4—Noon.

Illinois Central Shares have advanced ¼, and are quoted at 82.

Erie Shares have advanced ½, and are quoted at 39½.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds have slightly declined. The ruling figure at the opening was 72 13-16.

Consols for money are unchanged at 90 9-16.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 4—Evening.

Consols have advanced ¼ per cent., and closed at 90 13-16 for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties.....72 9-16
Illinois Central Shares.....81
Erie Railway Shares.....39½

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 4—Evening.

United States Bonds have declined ½.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Feb. 4—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at a decline of ½.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Feb. 4—Evening.

The Bank has lowered its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ ₱ cent.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 4—Noon.

The Cotton market opens heavy and inactive. The sales to-day will not exceed 6,000 bales. Notwithstanding the inactivity, Middling Uplands are unchanged at 14½d.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 4—Evening.

Cotton market continued dull and closed at a decline of ⅛d., Middling Uplands being last quoted at 14⅛d. ₱ lb. Sales of the day 6,000 bales.

The market for Breadstuffs is dull.

Lard was selling to-day at 52s.; Tallow at 44s., and Spirits Turpentine at 36s. Petroleum—Pennsylvania Refined and Canada White are quoted at 1s. 6½d.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 4.

The steamship *Erin*, from New-York Jan 19, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 4.

The steamship *Manhattan*, which left New-York Jan 24, has arrived out.

Disasters.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 4.

The bark *Irene*, Capt. CUMMINGS, which left Galveston Dec. 20 for Liverpool, was seen on the 26th of January, in distress. She was making for Fayal.

The ship *Fanny Lorraine*, while on the way from Havre to Cardiff, went ashore on the coast of the Isle of Wight, where she now lies in a bad position.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR BETWEEN BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

Brazilian Preparations to Push the War with Vigor—Naval Intelligence.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The mail steamer from Rio Janiero brings the following intelligence from South America:

Brazil was continuing her preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the war against Paraguay.

The United States war steamers *Shamokin* and *Pensacola* left Montevideo on the 8th of January for a cruise in the Pacific Ocean.

The United States steamers *Juniata* and *Resaca* were at Rio Janiero.

The steamship *Guiding Star* left Pernambuco on Jan. 14 for Bahia.

The bank at Bahia had been robbed of $266,000.

Explosion and Loss of Life in Paraguay.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

Advices have been received here which state that a terrible explosion, accompanied with great loss of life, recently occurred in Paraguay, South America.

MEXICO.

The Great Congress of Notables—Can the Empire be Maintained?—The Result—Speech of Marshal Bazaine—Rumored Defection of Miramon—Forced Loan—Another Quarrel Between Bazaine and Maximilian—Departure of French Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 27, 1867.

The great assembly of notables has been held in the City of Mexico, and was attended by all the Ministers, Counselors of State, many high military dignitaries, and Marshal BAZAINE. As it was impossible to induce any of the Liberals to attend the National Congress proposed by MAXIMILIAN, and the Imperialists had to get out of the scrape in some way, they called together all the notables in the Imperial ranks to deliberate on the affairs of the nation. The first point brought before the meeting was, whether the Empire could be maintained, and if there were sufficient resources to carry on the war. The Ministers of War and Finance both spoke in favor of the Emperor remaining, and affirmed that the Empire contained a sufficiency of men and money to carry on the war. Gen. BAZAINE was strongly against this, and told the assembled notables that the largest and most important portion of Mexico was now in the hands of the Liberals, and other portions were so much in favor of the Republic as not to be relied on excepting as enemies, and that the remaining departments were insufficient to maintain the Empire, and did not contain the resources or materials alleged by the Ministers. This brought out ARRANGO, who read the Marshal a very severe lesson, showing that he was, what he was always reputed to be, one of the best tongue-fighters in Mexico. Seventeen voted in favor and seven against the measure, and fourteen abstained from voting. It is rumored that those who voted against the proposition, which was finally adopted, will resign their positions. They are ROBLES, SILISCO, CORTES, ESPANIA, CORDEVA, OROZCO, ALMAZAN, and the Archbishop. The situation of the Empire is desperate, being increased by the rumored defection of MIRAMON, who is said to have received and sent several couriers to JUAREZ.

GONZALES ORTEGA

was arrested in Zacatecas, and is now a prisoner in the hands of Col. BARRIOS, who is carrying him to Durango. To make his case worse, he has just issued a document pardoning all those who joined the Imperialists, and advocating the necessity of treating with the French.

FORCED LOAN.

A forced loan of $1,500,000 has been imposed on the capitalists in the City of Mexico, with quotas of $6 to $10,000 on single individuals. All have received to give nothing, and the next few days will show whether they will have to pay. Another pretty

LITTLE QUARREL

has taken place between BAZAINE and MAXIMILIAN. A distinguished Republican citizen of Mexico, Don PEDRO GARAY, was arrested by order of the Imperial authorities, MR. GARAY being an intimate friend of the Marshal's, caused the latter to send for Gen. UGARTE, the Chief of Police, ordering him to liberate Mr. GARAY immediately. This the Chief of Police refused to do, and BAZAINE in turn had Gen. UGARTE locked up, and notified MAXIMILIAN that UGARTE would remain a prisoner as long as Mr. GARAY. This proves the great harmony existing between the French and MAXIMILIAN.

THE FRENCH TROOPS

are leaving as fast as transportation can be provided. [illegible] the last division, that of Gen. CASTAGNY, arrived in the city on the 19th, and has orders to leave for the coast on the 25th. The wife of Marshal BAZAINE was to leave the city on the 20th, accompanied by the Archbishop and Don MIGUEL ARANGOIS.

GEN. NEGRETE

captured the important town of Patzcuaro on the 15th, his troops committing many atrocities. He is now besieging some of the last places in the State, and will attack the latter place as soon as he receives artillery.

MAXIMILIAN

is still remaining at La Tuja, having visited the imperial palace several times, but never remaining long. His health is very good, but his affability has undergone a great change. Numbers of officers are leaving Mexico for other countries, many of them going to Central America by land. The

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT TACONA

arrived at Cabo Verde, near Vera Cruz, on the night of the 15th inst. The French sent out to her, but the vessel, after sending an officer on shore to deliver a mail to the United States Consul, and other returning to sea, the vessel went to see again. The guerrillas are infesting every road leading to Mexico, and have become very bold of late, making dashes to the very outposts of the French encampment. Those operating near Vera Cruz were defeated and completely routed on the 19th inst. A battle between MEJIA and MIRAMON had not taken place on the 26th, when the Spanish mail steamer left, owing to the illness of MEJIA, who is too sick to travel. Gen. HERMENEGILDO CARILLO, who lately left the Imperialists and joined the Liberals, has again changed and come back to the Imperial ranks with his entire command.

QUASIMODO.

THE NOTABLES OF MEXICO.

Elaborate Study of the Empire—Report of the French Marshal.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 30.

The following are the names of the distinguished Mexicans who were called together at the Capitol by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, Jan. 14, to consider the affairs of the Empire:

Senora Lares, Lecunza, Marshal Bazaine, Marin, Garcia Aguirre, Hier y Teran, Campos, Peredo, Gen. Marquez, Murphy, Under-Secretary of War; Arranz, Luis Mandez, Ministro Plenipotenciario; Villalba, Cortes y Esparza, Benitez Gutierrez, Robles Pezuela, Fonseca, Tejada, Iribarren, Hidalgo y Teran, Arango y Escandon, Orozco y Berra, Linares, Hernandez, Victor Perez, Lopez Portilla, Tomas Murphy, Gen. Portilla, Gen. Galindo, the Archbishop of Mexico, the Bishop of San Luis Potosi, Bandini, Velasquez, Gov. Pacheco, Victoria, Manuel Lizardi.

As at Orizaba, Sr. Lares presided over the assembly, in the name of the Emperor, and offered the following question:

In the actual circumstances of the country, and in view of the figures presented by the Ministers of War and of Finance, ought the Imperial Government, and can it, undertake the pacification of the country?

The Minister of the Interior declared the opinion that to give to the departments which still remained faithful to the Empire the necessary resources for the pacification of the country.

The Minister of Finance then rose and said that the Treasury counted, at that time, upon a certain revenue of $33,000,000. Once the Departments of San Luis, Zacatecas and Durango pacified, it would count to receive from them the sum of the Imperial Government could embrace, the whole country, it would amount to $50,000,000.

The Minister of War rose and said that he counted upon an effective force of 50,000 men, immediately disposable.

Gen. MARQUEZ then rose and argued eloquently in favor of pushing on the war. He was supported by Senor Murphy, Under Secretary of War, Senors MARIN, GARCIA, AGUIRRE, LARES, HIER Y TERAN and LACUNZA. Marshal BAZAINE then rose and read a discourse, which was translated into Spanish by Senor LACUNZA. He said that it was the opinion of the French army, and had transpired through the whole country, that the Republic had gained ascendency over the greater part of the people, and was in all their thoughts. He had had under his orders 40,000 French soldiers and 20,000 Mexicans. He had had all the necessary resources of the nation placed at his disposition, and he was convinced that the Empire would be war, not peace. He believed that, therefore, the Emperor ought to retire.

The Archbishop of Mexico felt himself incompetent to give an opinion. So, also, the Bishop of San Luis Potosi.

Then followed divers opinions, and the result of the discussion was that by a vote of two-thirds to one it was resolved "to maintain the actual situation." It was observed that at the vote, Gen. VIDAURRI abstained himself, and M. LIZARDI refused to vote, on account of his foreign nationality. On the assembly rising, Signor LARES was charged with submitting their labors and their results to the Emperor.

A Detailed Report of the Discussion.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 30.

Elsewhere we publish the names of the Council of Notables at the City of Mexico, the reports of the Ministers of War and Finance, and the result. The opinions of individuals of fame and fortune in Mexico are interesting.

Gen. MARQUEZ was the first to speak. He thought that the Government ought vigorously to push on the war; that it had more men and money than necessary to bring it to a successful conclusion. Why be discouraged? It is certain the Dissidents occupy points of great importance; but, are we not accustomed to occupy the points to-day which we occupied yesterday? Is it not the constant history of civil war?

Señor MURPHY, under Secretary of War, was of the same opinion. He considered that the Dissident forces are composed of but a band of robbers.

Señor MARIN was of the opinion of Gen. MARQUEZ. He said at times of the public agony demanded it, he would vote that an accommodation be proposed to the Republicans. But as, fortunately, the entire country showed itself resolute in favor of the Empire, he believed the Government ought to pursue the war even till it obtained a complete pacification.

Señor GARCIA AGUIRRE believed, likewise, that the war ought to be pushed on at any cost. If soldiers were wanted, forced levies could be made. If money were wanting, they could seize it wherever it could be found—a very consoling fact.

Señors LARES, HIER Y TERAN and LACUNZA were of opinion that the Imperial Government ought, and is able, to undertake the pacification of the country.

Señor ARANGO Y ESCANDON was of the same opinion as the Ministry, and supported it by historical citations.

Gens. PORTILLA and GALINDO declared for war to the bitter end.

The Archbishop of Mexico said that his office did not call upon him to resolve questions of this kind, and he had no means of judging the figures presented by the Ministers of War and Finance.

The Bishop of San Luis Potosi said that when he received the invitation to assist at the Junta, he believed that it was intended to discuss some question of morality and religion. Like his colleague, the Archbishop, he declined to give his opinion upon this question of war. But he added to the report before them of the Dissident forces was correct. He knew many of them personally—christians to be honorable men, and to be worthy of high esteem.

Señor HIDALDO Y TERAN expressed himself in the same style as the hierarchs.

Señor SANCHEZ NAVARRO argued warmly in favor of the continuation of the war.

Señor ROMERO, Imperial Commissioner for the Departments of Sonora and Sinaloa, sided with the Ministry. He declared that if he had abandoned Mazatlan and the Departments intrusted to him, it was because he believed the Emperor had abdicated. He considered it every way easy to recover that region of the Empire.

Señor SARABIA, Imperial Commissioner of the Department of Durango, was of opinion that the Emperor ought to abdicate, inasmuch as the actual state of things could not be maintained.

Señor ROBLES PEZUELA expressed surprise to see the Ministry counting on a revenue of $11,000,000. In the execution of his functions as Imperial Commissioner at Guanajuato, he observed that the revenues, far from increasing, had diminished in a very perceptible manner. In view of this state of things, he did not believe that the Empire could sustain itself.

Señor BONIFACIO GUTIERREZ was of the same opinion.

Señor CORTES Y ESPANIA observed that this reunion was composed of heterogeneous elements, and that they lacked reports sufficiently precise to solve the question proposed, "whether the Imperial Government ought and is able to undertake the pacification of the country." What proofs have we in verity the correctness of the figures before us? The $11,500,000 spoken of, do they really exist? Is it not an illusion? The 30,000 men upon whom the Minister of War counts, are they soldiers or simply armed men? Are they really upon a war footing? What person present can respond with certainty, yes or no, to those questions? The Emperor and his Ministers are the only persons capable of entertaining this reunion with a perfect knowledge of the subject.

Señor CORTES Y ESPARZA added that, for some time past, he had thought there would be an opportunity for the Emperor to make a retreat honorable and opinion in the Conference at Orizaba, and since that time his opinion, far from changing, had become confirmed. They say the country is accustomed to the situation in which it finds itself to-day. That is true; but when he became attached to the Empire, it was precisely because he believed that he was giving in his adhesion to an order of things whose stability would lead to peace and national prosperity. His hope has not been realized, and there are but few chances that it would be realized hereafter. He should give the same vote he gave at Orizaba.

Señor CORTINAS looked upon the condition as desperate. He thought that by pursuing the present line of conduct the Emperor would be betrayed to the rank of a partisan chieftain. He believed, besides, that the patriotism and devotion of the youth had but few partisans in the Empire. He pronounced for the abdication.

Señor LOPEZ PORTILLA was of the same opinion.

Señor VILLALBA replied to Señor CORTINAS, protesting against the abdication. He contended by pointing to mind that the Emperor had sanctioned and re-sanctioned the Empire, and he, and he conjured him to keep his word.

Señor VICENTE PEREZ took up the different intervention in the list of Departments reported to be faithful to the Emperor, and argued the affairs of the Empire were not desperate. He cited certain [illegible] the Government did not succeed, but a change [illegible] and all the other data in the power of the Government. He pointed out the means by which [illegible] which truth and justice [illegible] He declared for the [illegible].

Señor PEREZ [illegible] the opinion that to give out at Orizaba, in the Council of Ministers, not to retire, the Emperor would be [illegible] but to continue to [illegible] the [illegible] every month on the [illegible].

Rev. Father PACHECO declared for the war of pacification.

Señor ARRANGO spoke in the most energetic manner in favor of the war and Government.

Señor CORTINAS, Imperial Commissioner, responded that the Imperial Government, in the language of the resolution, "ought and is able to undertake the pacification of the country."

The opinion of Marshal BAZAINE, that the Republic was dead to the hearts of the people, and that the Empire was sustained by military force, and that the Emperor ought therefore to withdraw, is given [illegible].

Señor PEREZ left not spoke. Gen. VIDAURRI followed before the vote was taken. He declared himself an American, naturalized in New-Orleans, and had nothing to do with the affairs of Mexican citizen.

The Junta closed by a vote in favor of the Emperor's undertaking the work of pacification.

ANOTHER COUNCIL OF NINE MEN—A FORCED LOAN OF $1,000,000 ORDAINED.

A few days after the Junta of Notables was held, a meeting of eighty capitalists was called at the Ministry of Finance. About fifty were present.

Mr. CLARKE set forth that, in declining up the ways and means, the Treasury found itself in such urgent want of money that it could not meet the normal expenses. In consequence of this, the Government had resolved to ask of the persons present the advance of $1,000,000, to be divided among them in proportion to their fortunes. This sum would be reimbursed, half of it in permits for the export of specie, and the other half out of the receipts of the contributions to be made at Mexico on and after the month of April next.

Gen. SANTIAGO BLANCO, and one or two other persons, alleged the impossibility of making any pecuniary exertion at the present time. Four or five delegates, placed on the list, or invited by error, on their side, also showed their right to exemption from all forced loans.

The Under-Secretary of Finance then proceeded to the distribution of the loan, putting down the sum which each person was to pay. The quotas varied from $2,000 to $20,000. They were made payable, 50 per cent. in twenty-four hours after Wednesday, 16th of January, and the remainder three months hence.

An Imperial decree names Mr. Tomas MURPHY Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of the Marine, and Senor SANCHEZ NAVARRO Minister of the Emperor's Household.

Official Confirmation of the Capture of Ortega.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Mexican Consul has written a letter to Gen. MCDOWELL and Gov. LOW, which officially states the fact communicated to him by JUAREZ concerning the capture of ORTEGA, GONZALES and HATONI by Gen. AUBA.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

Petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the protest of citizens of Michigan against the issue of American registers to Canadian built vessels, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MILITARY ROAD FROM WALLA WALLA TO NEW-YORK.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported back the House bill to authorize the construction of a military and postal road from Washington to New-York, and asked that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Committee was discharged.

SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN.

The Chair laid before the Senate the certificate of election of TIMOTHY O. HOWE, as Senator from Wisconsin from March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1873, which was read and ordered to be filed.

KENTUCKY MILITIA.

The House amendment to the joint resolution for the payment of the Kentucky militia called into the Government service, was concurred in, and the resolution goes to the President.

LOYAL TENNESSEANS.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate copies of the orders of Gens. BURNSIDE and SCHOFIELD organizing a Commission to investigate the claims of loyal Tennesseeans for army stores.

TENNESSEE SENATOR.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution to pay the Senator from Tennessee compensation for services rendered from the commencement of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL said though the Senators from Tennessee were entitled to compensation from the date of the admission of Tennessee, but not before, to pay them from the commencement of the Congress would be to admit that the State of Tennessee was entitled to representation all along. If this principle were applied to Tennessee, it would apply to South Carolina, and when Senators from that State were admitted, as they sooner or later must be, they would claim compensation from date of their election, and must receive it.

Mr. HARRIS moved to postpone further consideration of the resolution till to-morrow.

The yeas and nays were demanded, but were afterward withdrawn, and the motion was decided in the affirmative.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN MAINE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of a bill to regulate the time and place of holding the United States District Court in the State of Maine. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

LAND FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. PATTERSON presented the resolution of the Tennessee Legislature asking that the State of Tennessee be admitted to the benefits of an act of Congress donating public lands to the several States for the purpose of establishing agricultural colleges. Read and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY RULE FOR THE LATELY REBELLIOUS STATES.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction:

A Bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

Whereas, The pretended State Governments of the late so-called Confederate States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas are not up without the authority of Congress, and therefore are of no constitutional validity; and

Whereas, They are in the hands and under the control of the same personal leaders of the rebellion, and afford no adequate protection for life or property, and offer inducements and encourage hostility and strife; and

Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said so-called States before any loyal Republican State Governments can be legally established:

Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said so-called States shall be divided into districts, and shall be subject to the military authority of the United States as herein provided and [illegible].

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the General of the Army, under the authority of the President of the United States, to assign to the command of each of the districts one of the officers of the regular army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to detail such officer with a sufficient military force to enable him to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders; or when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders he may organize military commissions or tribunals for the trial of such persons, conforming as near as may be to the rules and practice of the Courts of the United States; but no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized shall be executed until it shall have been approved by the officer in command of the district and the law and evidence reviewed by the Judge-Advocate of the General of the Army, in order that the proceedings may be disapproved, commuted or remitted, if in the opinion of the reviewing authority the sentence ought not to be executed in full.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons and judicial officers of the United States now holding office under the provisional governments of said so-called States shall be required to take the oath of office prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, and those who can do so may be registered and allowed to vote for delegates to the Convention hereinafter mentioned; but no person shall be eligible to any office under the provisional governments of said so-called States who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the people of any one of said so-called States shall be entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States as soon as a majority of the male citizens of said State, qualified as herein specified, shall have formed a State Constitution and State Government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a Convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upwards, who are qualified as above specified, and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such State by a vote of its Legislature elected under said Constitution shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, known as article [illegible], and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom upon their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to any office or place within any State mentioned in this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said so-called States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional government all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote by the provisions of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional government who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress.

INCREASED COMPENSATION FOR CLERKS.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up the joint resolution giving to the clerks additional compensation for one year, and after the 30th of June, 1868, to all the civil employes of the Government in the City of Washington, whose salary does not exceed $2,500 per annum.

Mr. GRIMES inquired if workmen in the Navy-yard were included.

Mr. WILLIAMS said it did not embrace the mechanics of the Navy-yard.

Mr. TRUMBULL inquired if the provision denying the benefits of this act to those whose salaries were increased since 1864 would prevent the female clerks, whose salaries had been thus increased, from getting the increased compensation?

Mr. WILLIAMS said it would.

Mr. TRUMBULL believed that this was unjust, and hoped that the bill would be amended in this particular before it was passed.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Pending the discussion of this subject, the morning hour expired, and the regular order was called for. This was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, on which the question was on concurring in the House amendment to strike out the exemption of Cabinet officers from those who are declared not removable without the advice and consent of the Senate.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to postpone the above, and take up the Bankrupt Bill. It was agreed to by a vote of yeas 24, nays 16; so the Bankrupt Bill was taken up.

Mr. WADE gave notice that, as soon as the Bankrupt Bill was disposed of, he should insist upon the disposal of the bill to regulate the tenure of office, which had just been laid aside.

Several amendments to the Bankrupt Bill, of a trivial and unimportant character, were concurred in, as recommended by the Judiciary Committee.

One of the Judiciary Committee's amendments was the following section:

SECTION 2. That any creditor opposing the discharge of any bankrupt may, upon filing a specification, in writing, of the grounds of his opposition, demand that the question of the bankrupt's right to discharge be tried at a session of the District Court, unless it be satisfactorily shown to the Court that it would be unjust to the bankrupt to subject him to the delay and expense of such trial; and in which case it shall be the duty of the Court to refuse such trial. But only one such trial shall be had, and if the Jury disagree, the Court shall order a new trial, and the decision either of the Court before the trial or the verdict of the Jury and the decision of the Court shall be final, so far as the proceedings in bankruptcy are concerned.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to strike out the words "upon filing" and insert "file," and to strike out all after the word "opposition" and insert in lieu thereof the following words: "And the Court may, in its discretion, order any question of fact to be framed and to be tried at a stated session of the District Court."

The above amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out the following: "And in all proceedings in bankruptcy, commenced after one year from the time this bill shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per centum of the claims against his estate, unless the assent, in writing, of a majority of the number and value of his creditors, who have proved their claims, is filed in the case at or before the time of the application for a discharge."

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by retaining the above, omitting the words "commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation."

It was disagreed to.

The question then recurred on striking out the clause above quoted, and it was stricken out.

An amendment to allow one year instead of two during which the creditor may contest the validity of the discharge of the bankrupt on the ground of its having been fraudulently obtained, was disagreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a proviso to the last section, that no proceeding in voluntary bankruptcy, under this act, shall absolve or affect any obligation of any existing contract or indebtedness.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the effect of the above amendment, if adopted, would be to kill the bill indirectly. He must, therefore, object.

After debate, Mr. HENDERSON moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report a bill with certain restrictions named in the instructions concerning voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy.

Mr. HENDERSON spoke against the pending bill.

Mr. HOWARD desired a direct vote, and was therefore opposed to recommitting the bill. He was also opposed to the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS, the only effect of which would be to embarrass the bill.

The motion to recommit was not agreed to.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS, and it was disagreed to by a vote of yeas 10, nays 32.

An amendment was adopted that no petition or other proceeding under this act shall be filed, received or commenced before the first of June, 1867.

Mr. HOWARD moved to amend by striking out the thirty-seventh section, which applies the provisions of the bill to corporations and joint stock companies, and containing proviso that, however any corporation, by proceedings under this act, shall be declared bankrupt, such decree of bankruptcy shall work a forfeiture of all the franchises of such corporation, and the status of such corporation shall be wound up in the manner provided in this act in respect to natural persons.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend the amendment by striking out the proviso above quoted.

Mr. HOWARD asked if that was in order when his motion was to strike out the whole section.

The Chair said it was in order.

The Senate, at 4:45, without voting on the above, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker proceeded, as the first business in order, to the call of the States for bills and joint resolutions for reference, and under the call, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE—Declaratory of the law of loyalty of nations of officers of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUNTER—To facilitate the establishment of a naval and marine coal depot on the eastern shore of New-Jersey, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MCCLURG—To incorporate the National Theological Institute, and to define and extend the powers of the same, which was referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

SALES OF GOLD.

By Mr. KELSEY—To prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from selling gold, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

It makes it unlawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to sell any gold now in, or which may hereafter come into the Treasury, and repeals all laws inconsistent therewith.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

By Mr. MCKEE—To empower judges of the District Courts of the United States, in their discretion, to [illegible] the [illegible] of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. DAWES—To repeal section 3 of the act of May 15, 1820, incorporating the inhabitants of the City of Washington, which was referred to the Committee of the District of Columbia.

Also to provide for the survey of the harbor at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River, Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BINGHAM—A joint resolution of Michigan [illegible] the District Suffrage Bill over the President's veto, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE AND SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

By Mr. COBB—Joint resolution of Wisconsin Legislature in reference to Senator DOOLITTLE, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. The resolutions declare in substance that Senator DOOLITTLE has renounced fidelity to his former principles, has deliberately put himself in active antagonism to those principles of justice and equal rights which should be the foundation of a republican government, by uniting his political fortunes with those of the enemies of the Republic, has grossly betrayed his constituency, and by faithlessness to the high trust confided to him, has shown himself totally unworthy of further confidence and respect. And they instruct him to resign his Senatorial office.

IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTIONS.

The call of States for bills having been concluded, the Speaker proceeded, as the next business in order, to call the States for resolutions, under which call Mr. KELSO's impeachment resolution, offered on the 7th of January, came up, the question being on Mr. FRANCO's motions to refer them to the Judiciary Committee. They were so referred without a division of the House.

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

Mr. HOELL offered a series of resolutions in favor of extending suffrage to women; instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill similar to the District Suffrage bill in that spirit, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill authorizing the call of a Constitutional Convention in Massachusetts to make a Constitution for that State, republican in form.

Debate arising, the resolution went over under the rule.

CURTAILMENT OF CURRENCY.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution, declaring it as the opinion of the House that the public interests will not justify a greater curtailment of the national circulation than four millions per month, or forty-eight millions during the year 1867, which forty-eight millions ought not to be exclusive of, and in addition to the compound interest notes falling due during the current year, and that in lieu of such compound interest notes as may be cancelled within the year, as may be in excess of the amount of currency authorized to be withdrawn. The Secretary of the Treasury ought to be authorized and requested to issue United States Legal-tender notes without interest.

Mr. WILSON moved the previous question, and called for tellers. The vote was taken by tellers, and resulted in yeas 40, nays 76. So the House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. WENTWORTH rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule till Monday next.

Mr. PRICE offered the following resolutions, and demanded the previous question:

Whereas, Much embarrassment now prevails in the country, affecting injuriously the commercial and other interests thereof, on account of what may be done by this Congress affecting the volume of currency now in circulation; therefore

Resolved, As the sense of this House, That any greater reduction of the currency than that already authorized by law, to wit: $4,000,000 per month, would not be advisable.

Resolved, That the said reduction should be so managed as to take the amount so retired and cancelled from the interest-bearing notes, and not from the non-interest-bearing notes.

Resolved, That that part of the compound interest notes which shall fall due during the next year, and shall not be retired and cancelled under and by virtue of the law now regulating the retirement of and cancellation of four millions per month, shall have their places supplied by Legal Tender notes bearing no interest.

Mr. CONKLING made the question of order that those were substantially the same resolutions that had been offered by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, decided that the resolutions covered the same ground, but were not in the exact words, and could be offered after similar ones were rejected.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, asked Mr. PRICE to yield for an amendments forbidding any further reduction of the currency.

Mr. PRICE declined to yield, stating that he wanted the House to stand by his resolutions or to vote them down.

The vote on seconding the previous question, was taken by tellers, and resulted yeas 68, nays 69; so the House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. WENTWORTH rising to debate, the resolutions went over under the rule until Monday next.

Mr. GRINNELL offered the following resolutions, and moved the previous question:

Resolved, That the public interest demands that there shall not during the current year be any reduction

LITERARY MATTERS.

NEW BOOKS.

IDALIA—A NOVEL. By Ouida, Author of "Chandos," "Strathmore," &c. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

ANNALS OF A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD. By George Macdonald, M. A. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Macdonald has gained quite a prominent position among English novelists, by steady, perseverant and faithful labor, instead of by any sudden excite of genius. His novels are not at all sensational; they possess the most part, careful distinctions of character. They are not startling and exciting, but they are full of life and reality, are to a certain extent representations of the times, and are therefore very valuable. Mr. Macdonald has been educated for the ministry, and has been settled over a church in Manchester, England, but his health failed him, and he was obliged to relinquish his charge. He has since devoted himself entirely to literature, and has written a number of books, which are all characterized by the same careful, conscientious manner in which he has edited them. Interspersed with much original matter is many a well-digested passage from the writings of others, which he has taken pains to find, and which he has judiciously used. Besides his novels, he has written a number of books for children, which are far from pleasing. Those objectionable features which are found in his novels are not to be found in these books, and they are therefore very valuable for the young. The present work is a collection of stories, which have appeared in various periodicals, and are now published in book form. The first story, "The Portent," is a story of the supernatural, and is very well told. The second story, "Cross Purposes," is a very pleasant tale, and the third, "The Castle's Heir," is a story of the days of Charles II., and is very interesting. The fourth story, "Uncle Cornelius," is a very pleasant tale, and the fifth, "The Fairy Family," is a story of fairies, and is very well told. The sixth story, "Gutta Percha Willie," is a story of a boy who was made a cripple by a fall, and who was cured by the use of gutta percha. The seventh story, "The Giant's Heart," is a story of a giant who had a heart of stone, and who was finally softened by the love of a little girl. The eighth story, "The Shadows," is a story of a man who was haunted by shadows, and who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. The ninth story, "The Light Princess," is a story of a princess who had no gravity, and who was finally cured by the love of a prince. The tenth story, "The Carasoyn," is a story of a man who was haunted by a spirit, and who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. The eleventh story, "The Golden Key," is a story of a search for the golden key, and is very well told. The twelfth story, "The Cruel Painter," is a story of a painter who painted a picture of a lady, and who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. The thirteenth story, "The Wise Woman," is a story of a wise woman who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. The fourteenth story, "The Golden Key," is a story of a search for the golden key, and is very well told. The fifteenth story, "The Cruel Painter," is a story of a painter who painted a picture of a lady, and who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. The sixteenth story, "The Wise Woman," is a story of a wise woman who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. The seventeenth story, "The Golden Key," is a story of a search for the golden key, and is very well told. The eighteenth story, "The Cruel Painter," is a story of a painter who painted a picture of a lady, and who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. The nineteenth story, "The Wise Woman," is a story of a wise woman who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. The twentieth story, "The Golden Key," is a story of a search for the golden key, and is very well told. The twenty-first story, "The Cruel Painter," is a story of a painter who painted a picture of a lady, and who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. The twenty-second story, "The Wise Woman," is a story of a wise woman who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. The twenty-third story, "The Golden Key," is a story of a search for the golden key, and is very well told. The twenty-fourth story, "The Cruel Painter," is a story of a painter who painted a picture of a lady, and who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. The twenty-fifth story, "The Wise Woman," is a story of a wise woman who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. The twenty-sixth story, "The Golden Key," is a story of a search for the golden key, and is very well told. The twenty-seventh story, "The Cruel Painter," is a story of a painter who painted a picture of a lady, and who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. 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The seventy-ninth story, "The Wise Woman," is a story of a wise woman who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. The eightieth story, "The Golden Key," is a story of a search for the golden key, and is very well told. The eighty-first story, "The Cruel Painter," is a story of a painter who painted a picture of a lady, and who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. The eighty-second story, "The Wise Woman," is a story of a wise woman who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. The eighty-third story, "The Golden Key," is a story of a search for the golden key, and is very well told. The eighty-fourth story, "The Cruel Painter," is a story of a painter who painted a picture of a lady, and who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. The eighty-fifth story, "The Wise Woman," is a story of a wise woman who was finally cured by the love of a little girl. 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The one hundredth story, "The Wise Woman," is a story of a wise woman who was finally cured by the love of a little girl.

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compiled by the Magistrate for his action, when the officer stated that he had only obeyed his instructions.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

STEALING HARNESS.

A respectable-looking lad named THOMAS LYON, was arrested and brought before the Magistrate, charged with stealing a set of harness valued at $34, from the livery-stable of Mr. CHARLES O'NEIL, at No. 204 Third-avenue. The accused was committed to prison in default of $300 bail to answer.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

A truck driver named JOHN SCHMIDT was arrested for cruelty in beating a horse which he was driving through the Fourth-avenue. The vehicle to which the animal was attached was very heavily laden and barred in its progress by a huge snow-bank, over which the accused seemed determined to compel the beast to draw his weighty load. That being an impossible thing to accomplish, the driver belabored with the result. SCHMIDT was held to answer in default of the required bail.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICE OFFICER.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

Officer MICHAEL FEEHN, of the Seventeenth precinct, yesterday preferred a charge against two men named JAMES LANCASTER and CHAS. DEMING, for assault and battery. The complainant alleged that on Sunday evening he attempted to arrest LANCASTER for disorderly conduct and intoxication, when both he and DEMING "pitched into" the Metropolitan and beat him severely. Both the prisoners were held for trial in default of bail.

ROBBING A MONEY-DRAWER.

DENNY NATHAN, who keeps a store at No. 140 Norfolk-street, caused the arrest of MARTIN MORITZ and JAMES MCCOMB, two boys, who, it is alleged, attempted to rob her money-drawer. Yesterday morning the prisoners were held to answer the charge at Special Sessions.

NEW-JERSEY.

The following is the petition which is being adopted by the travelers on the New-Jersey ferries:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Assembly of the State of New-Jersey:

The undersigned, residents of New-Jersey, respectfully beg leave to present to the consideration of your honorable bodies the condition of the ferries plying between New-Jersey and New-York. Being the only means of travel between our State and the great commercial Metropolis, it is highly important that the health and safest modes of transportation should be afforded. The accommodations of our railroads are offer great inducements to business men of New-York to make New-Jersey their place of abode, and as this class of our population is so rapidly increasing, it is necessary that the ferry accommodation be increased in proportion. Upon some of these ferries the boats are too small, and not sufficiently powerful to break the ice which floats down every Winter, causing great and unnecessary irregularity, and, consequently, the loss of valuable time, thus restricting travel and impeding the progress of the State. Your memorialists, therefore, pray that your Honorable Bodies enact such laws as may be necessary for the safety, comfort and convenience of the passengers, and that each ferry company be required to keep, maintain and use during every Winter at least one boat fully provided for speedy passage through the ice. Your petitioners beg leave to call your attention especially to the condition and management of the Hoboken ferries, the importance of which has been greatly increased by the Morris and Essex Railroad terminating at Hoboken. Here the accommodations are entirely insufficient in the construction of bridges and waiting-rooms, affecting not only the residents of Hoboken, but of every township in the State dependent upon the Morris and Essex Railroad. Therefore the undersigned beg leave to ask your Honorable Bodies to appoint a Committee to come to New-York this Winter, to investigate the condition and management of this ferry, and to take testimony in public from the passengers, and disinterested engineers. The undersigned would also, with much respect, beg leave to refer to the probability of the early action of the Legislature of the State of New-York upon this subject; and in that event to the practicability of such joint action as may be deemed proper by your Honorable Bodies. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Copies of the above may be had by applying to Box No. 1 Post-office, South Orange, N. J., or Box No. 4,793 Post-office, New-York.

MEETING OF RIPARIAN OWNERS.—A meeting of shore-owners was held at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take such action as was deemed necessary to protect the riparian owners from such legislative enactment as is now proposed by Mr. MURPHY's bill in the Assembly, or any other bill. There were about one hundred owners of shore fronts present, principally from Hudson County, and representing some millionsof dollars. Capt. HOWE, of Greenville, was chosen Chairman, and T. C. BROWN Secretary. Hon. D. S. GREGORY offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the meeting denies the right of the State to dispose of, by sale or otherwise, any submerged lands lying in front of shore-owners whose title extends to the water line of any creek, lake, bay or ocean, and that the act of 1862 perfectly regulates the rights of said owners.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting reported in favor of forming an association, to which all riparian owners in the State are entitled to become members by subscribing to the articles of association. The following-named gentlemen were then elected permanent officers: President, Capt. HOWE; Vice-President, DELOS E. CULVER; Secretary, JOHN J. VAN BUSKIRK; Counselor, PETER BENTLEY. The permanent officers were empowered to appoint an Executive Committee, consisting of twelve men. The principal portion of those present signed the articles of association, after which the meeting adjourned.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN HOBOKEN.—Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the rectifying distillery of MCGIBBEN & MEEHAN, (Col. MEEHAN, of Fenian notoriety,) situated in First-street, on the Meadows, Hoboken. An alarm was sounded, but before the firemen had got fairly at work the flames had made considerable headway and the interior was pretty well burned out before it was extinguished. The stock consisted of liquors and wines of various kinds, some fifteen barrels of which were got out. The building, a two-story frame, 20 by 40 feet, was damaged about $1,500. Col. MEEHAN estimates the loss on stock and fixtures at about $4,000. Covered by insurance for $4,500 in the Liverpool and London Insurance Companies. Upon investigation, it was found that the fire originated in the second story where there was no fire kept, and there is no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary. A small frame dwelling-house, adjoining the distillery, owned and occupied by EDWARD WILSON, was damaged by fire to the extent of $200; insured in the Home Insurance Company of New-York.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SOMNAMBULIST.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, held an inquest on Sunday evening on the body of a German, named HENRY BIMMERIN, residing at No. 333 South Eighth-street, who fell down stairs and broke his neck. It appears that deceased went to bed at 7 o'clock on Saturday night, and between 10 and 11 o'clock he got up, as his wife supposed, to get a drink of water. Instead of this he opened a door at the head of the stairway, which is very steep, and fell head first to the bottom. Mr. BIMMERIN was called and arrived in about thirty minutes, but the unfortunate man had breathed his last upon examination it was found that his neck was broken. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. BIMMERIN was a laboring man, 54 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children in extreme poverty—a single dollar being all the money they had.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO EX-COLLECTOR WALLACE.—Yesterday forenoon a serious accident befel EX. A. H. WALLACE, Ex-Collector for the Fifth U. S. District of New-Jersey. Mr. WALLACE was on the back stoop of his house in Grand-street, Jersey City, when he slipped and fell to the area-way. Upon being attended by a physician, it was found that Mr. WALLACE's left eye had come in contact with an iron grating, and is so seriously injured that the sight will be destroyed, and he also sustained bodily injuries.

COMPLAINTS FOR ILLEGAL LIQUOR-SELLING.—Yesterday forenoon several citizens appeared before Recorder ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, and preferred complaints against the following-named persons on charges of selling liquor without a license: FREDERICK LOHRS, JOHN SELBY, JONATHAN WILD, PATRICK RYAN and JOHN MANNING. Warrants were issued for their arrest, and, if found guilty, they will be subject to a fine of $100 each for the first offence.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Over and Terminer—Held by Ingraham J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Civil Calendar will not be called in this branch of the Circuit until the further orders of the Court. The Over and Terminer will be in session during the entire month.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J., in the Court-house—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

No.		No.	
2256—	Pearce vs. Wright.	1856—	Davis vs. Morrison et al.
1894—	The N. Y. Bank vs. Osborn et al.	1205—	Gillmartin vs. the Mayor, &c.
2288—	Fushbiete vs. Appleby.	1920—	Cochrane vs. Herbert et al.
2291—	Geery vs. Briggs.	1255—	Brien vs. the G. N. Oil Co.
2292—	Cornbiuse vs. Schmidt, Jr.	1264—	Colwell vs. Campbell.
2293—	Eyland vs. Northrup.	1265—	Gardner vs. Bryant.
2294—	Eyland vs. the Mayor, &c.	1266—	The Mayor, &c., vs. Robert et al.
1268—	Columbian Ins. Co. vs. Eyland.	1267—	Gould et al. vs. Mallory.
1269—	Bedford et al. vs. Conger et al.	1284—	O'Brien et al. vs. Tilden.
1288—	Bradley et al. vs. Conger et al.	1287—	Garrish vs. Jackson.

Part III.—Held by S. D. Smith, J., at No. 79 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

No.		No.	
2281—	Hallgarten vs. Lane.	2282—	Cahill vs. Farmer.
2284—	Wright vs. The Hanman Fire Insurance Company.	2285—	Linn vs. Uhlefelder.
2286—	Kingon vs. Ryan et al.	2287—	White vs. McClanan.
2288—	Hands vs. Baldwin.	2289—	Gilbride vs. Hughes.
2290—	Canadier vs. Wills.	2291—	Bull vs. Shumacker.
2292—	Best vs. White, &c.	2293—	Broadwell vs. Hynes.
2294—	Clenisney vs. Dimick.	2295—	De Puy vs. Harford et al.
2296—	Owen vs. Wills.	2297—	Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
2298—	Freed vs. Jywyett.	2299—	McCaffrey vs. Same.
		2300—	Apgar vs. Herbert.

Some of the Rights of Married Women Determined—What is a Reasonable Amount of Baggage for a Traveling Female?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 4.

Before Presiding Justice Leonard, Justices Ingraham and Clerke.

Rawson vs. *The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.*—The Court in this action gave a decision on a case made by the defendants and argued at the January Term. Plaintiff was a married woman, and while on a trip from Ohio to this City, and passing over defendant's road and through New-Jersey, she lost a quantity of valuable baggage. She brought an action in her own name to recover its value. The case was tried a short time since at the Circuit, when the Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed. The Railroad Company thereupon took their appeal to the General Term, with the following result.

ABSTRACT OF MR. JUSTICE CLERKE'S OPINION.

The common law rule which vests the property of the wife in the husband and gives him disposal of her apparel, jewelry, &c., during his life-time, is held to be obliterated in this State by the various enactments since 1848 in relation to the property of married women. The act of 1848 merely provided that the property of any woman who should thereafter marry should not be subject to the debts of her husband, or liable for his debts, and that the property of any woman who had married should likewise be exempted from the disposal of her husband, except as to such as may be liable for his debts theretofore contracted. In both cases it was declared that her property should be sole and separate, like that of a single woman, with the exception just mentioned. The act of 1849 increased this privilege by providing that any married woman may take by inheritance, gift, grant, devise or bequest, from any person other than her husband, to her sole and separate use, and dispose of the property thus obtained in the same manner and to the like effect as any unmarried woman could dispose of her property; and it was to be free from the debts of her husband and exempt from liability for his debts. The act of 1860 still further extended the privileges of married woman, and in the seventh section it allows a married woman to sue and be sued in the same manner as a single woman in all matters relating to her property, or which may thereafter come to her by descent, devise, bequest, or gift of any person except her husband. These and several acts were all progressive, each successively increasing the privileges of married women with regard to property; but they contain nothing which warrants the supposition that a husband could make any gift to his wife that he could not have made previous to 1848. The act of 1862, which is chiefly amendatory, amends the seventh section referred to of the act of 1860 by omitting the words "except her husband," after the word "person;" so that she may sue and be sued in all matters having relation to any property obtained from her husband as well as from any other person. The Judge thinks that, considering the spirit in which this legislation was set on foot and the progressive character of these several enactments, we might safely infer that the Legislature intended, by the act of 1862, to repeal the rule of the common law, providing that a gift from a husband to a wife could not invest the property in her. She has plainly a right to sustain an action for any property which has been given to her by her husband, whatever claims he or his creditors might have to it after it had been recovered.

Hence the Court held that the wife could maintain an action in her own name for the loss of that portion of her apparel and jewelry which was the gift of her husband, as well as that which was the gift of the son.

On the second question argued before the Court, the latter held that the Railroad Company were liable, notwithstanding the notice on the ticket which they sold to the plaintiff, that they would not be responsible for an amount of baggage exceeding in value $100. The Judge says the liability of common carriers is well settled. They are liable except for accidents which no human prudence or foresight can control or avoid. That common carriers may limit their liability by notice, which is brought home to the passenger—that is, by a special agreement—is well settled. But there must be a positive contract. The passenger or owner of the goods must voluntarily waive his or their rights. The railroad company cannot rely upon the printed notice on the ticket.

As to the third question argued—that is, the extent of defendants' liability—the Court said that question was left solely to the Jury, and very properly. What was a proper amount of baggage for a married lady or any other person on a journey was purely one of fact. It must necessarily depend upon the circumstances of the passenger, condition in life, the nature and length of the journey undertaken, &c.

The entire opinion written by Justice CLERKE would well be worth a perusal by all our readers. We have only been permitted to give a brief abstract. The Court came to the conclusion that the judgment should be affirmed with costs.

Should a Husband Join with his Wife in an Action to Recover Damages for Injuries to her Person.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 4.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Vail and Wife vs. *Murray.*—Plaintiffs brought suit to recover $3,000 damages for an alleged assault committed by the defendant upon the person of the wife. Defendant demurred to the complaint as to the husband, upon the ground that under the act of 1862 he could not sue for, or be entitled to any benefit accruing from any action brought to recover damages therefor.

Upon the argument, counsel for defendant in support of the demurrer referred to the case of Palmer and wife vs. Davis. (1st Tiffany Rep. 343,) in which the Court of Appeals held that if the husband joins with his wife as a plaintiff, the defendant may demur to the complaint on the ground that it does not state a cause of action in favor of the husband; and as to him the complaint will be dismissed. After hearing counsel for plaintiffs the Court decided the demurrer well taken, and gave judgment for the defendant.

J. S. Talmadge for the plaintiffs, Alex. H. Reaney, of counsel for defendant.

Appeal From an Arbitration on the Ground of Irregularity and Prejudice on the Part of the Arbitrators.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 4.

Judge James Freeding.

Edward C. Robinson vs. *The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.*—Plaintiff was the proprietor of a chair manufactory at No. 10 Ridge-street, which was partially consumed by fire on the night of Feb. 22, 1866, and which was insured by defendants in the sum of $3,000. Some dispute arising between the parties as to the actual amount of damages, an agreement was entered into, in writing, on the 10th of March, between plaintiff and defendants, that the settlement of the question should be left to J. W. Mason and Wm. Force, as arbitrators.

In due time the award was made by the arbitrators, and the case now comes up on an appeal taken by plaintiff from this award. Plaintiff moves to set aside the award on the ground that the arbitrators did not conduct impartiality in their investigation of the matter, and that partiality was shown by the defendants, and the award was grossly unjust. Objection was made by defendants to the hearing of the case before a Court, on the ground that an agreement having been entered into in writing between the parties to submit the question to arbitrators, they were bound by the award.

As the motion to set aside the award was based on the ground of fraud in the arbitration, the Court considered it to take the testimony in the case, and several witnesses were examined, when the further trial of the case was postponed till to-morrow. Mr. Lapaugh, for plaintiff; Mr. Choate, for defendants.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

John Barrett was brought before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with opening a letter in violation of law.

John F. Barrett testified as follows:—I live at No. 81 Suffolk-street, Brooklyn, and am employed at 68 Nassau-street, New-York; on a letter that showed the witness the superscription, in addressed to myself. I first saw it in the hands of defendant at No. 20 Pitt-ton-street, about noon one day early in last week; he left word that he wanted to see me; I went there and he opened his desk and took the letter out and requested it to see it and seek for me; I think he said the carrier left it there; he then said no he was mistaken; I saw that it did not suit the carrier's description; I opened when he received it that he knew it was not for him; he gave me no reason for opening the letter; it was open at the time I handed him it; A. [illegible]

Cross-examined—The letter is from my father; he told me he knew what he got the letter that it was not for him; I told him to keep quiet and say nothing about it; he said the reason he had kept the letter was that he was into bank and left it there; I told him that he was in no employment; was present at a conversation between complainant and defendant when the latter declared that he had opened the letter had been there some time, that when he left it he was in a hurry to get to work and forgot it; he said he was sure to meet it he thought it was nothing of importance to some party in the letter, therefore he had withheld it; he also said he had opened all the letters except what pertained to family matters.

Mr. Charles E. Tims, the employer of the defendant, spoke of to the latter's good character and his unpunctuality in coming to him.

The Commissioner reserved his decision in the case until to-day.

THE ALLEGED RIOTOUS OUTBREAK ON THE ALFRED TERRY.

Charles Kelly and five others, who were charged with a mutiny on the high seas on board the steamer Alfred Tenet, were brought up yesterday and discharged.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened for the disposition of criminal business yesterday. Arrangements were made between the Court and counsel for the time of trying cases, and the following-named gentlemen were impaneled as Grand Jurors:

William Habenshaw, Foreman.

John Jay White,	Charles Russell,
Benj. Geo Wandell,	Cornelius Lispel,
Marcellus K. Dunn,	John C. Reynolds,
Wm. Wenner,	Joseph Hoffman,
William C. Annan,	William F. Backman,
Oliver H. P. Brush,	Hamilton R. Searles,
Milton Sutton,	Charles Cornell,
David M. Tenure,	James H. Pinkney,
William Foulke,	Cornelius C. Colgate.
Benjamin Lee,	

The Court will charge the Grand Jury to-day, and the business of the term will then proceed. The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Patrick Benton—Felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. John Kelly, Jr.—Assault and battery.

The People vs. Bernard Geoffrey—Felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. Wm. McBlair—Felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. John Dafley—Felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. Bernard B. Quin—Felonious assault and battery.

Habeas Corpus and Certiorari.

Mr. George W. Blunt, representing the District Attorney, appeared in a large number of cases of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* during the month of January. The list which follows is its own best commentary, especially to those who are acquainted with legal proceedings. It will be observed that several cases of conviction by the Court of Special Sessions were reversed in relation to the propriety of imprisoning men. The act of 1845

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GRAND GERMAN OPERA—FAUST.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.—A BIRD OF PARADISE. Characters by Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. W. Gomersal, Miss S. Mordaunt, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mlle. Ida De Vere.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner Broome.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Jean Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madonne Henriques, Mrs. Chas. Jeffreys, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Nanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

WINTER GARDEN,
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Miss Mathna Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE THREE RED MEN; THE YOUNG REEFER and THE BLUNDERING DUTCHMAN.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 7½, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, BLIND MAN'S BUFF.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 72 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 20th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 365 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CEQUE FEMME VEUT and JOBIN ET BANNETTE.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by ocean telegraph to Feb. 4. Serious labor riots have occurred at the Belgian village of Marchiennes-au-pont. The soldiery was called out to suppress them, but at last accounts the disturbances were spreading.

The Italian Parliament has abolished capital punishment throughout the Kingdom of Italy. On Saturday a grand fête was given at Villa France to the officers of the United States steamer *Colorado*.

Prince FRIEDRICH CARL is a candidate for the new German Parliament. It is reported that Prussia and Bavaria have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance. A change has taken place in the Ministry of Austria, Count BELCREDI having resigned his position as Minister of the Interior.

It is reported that the King of Greece is about to marry a Princess of the Royal family of Russia.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the Military Committee reported back the House bill providing for the establishment of a military and postal road between Washington and New-York, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. WILLIAMS presented a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States. It stipulates that inasmuch as the present State Governments in those States were set up without the sanction of Congress, are in the hands of unrepentant leaders of the rebellion, and afford no protection to life or property, such Governments shall be superseded by military rule. Each State to constitute a military district, to be occupied by troops and commanded by a Brigadier-General. This officer to have power to preserve order in his district, to bring offenders before the local Courts, or to try them by Military Commission, if he shall think best. The joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature, requesting Senator DOOLITTLE to resign his seat, was received, laid on the table and ordered printed. The Bankrupt Bill was taken up, and debated at great length, and was variously amended. No vote was taken upon it, however, and it will be further considered to-day.

Among the bills introduced in the House yesterday, was one to prohibit the sale of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Committee on Ways and Means to prepare a bill prohibiting any reduction of the amount of greenbacks in circulation during the present year. Two reconstruction bills were introduced and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. One provides for the reëstablishment of "civil government in the States lately in rebellion," and the other proposes to "guarantee a republican form of government" in the same States. Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a resolution setting forth that in the opinion of the House the interests of the country would not justify a greater curtailment of the national circulation than four millions per month, and declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to issue legal-tender notes without interest. Mr. WILSON moved the previous question, but the House refused to sustain him, and a disposition to debate the resolution having been manifested, its consideration was postponed for one week. Mr. PRICE then introduced a series of resolutions covering the same ground, which were treated in a similar manner. Mr. GRINNELL then offered resolutions declaring that the public interests demand that during the current year there shall not be a reduction of the amount of outstanding greenbacks, and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to prepare a bill to effect this object. These resolutions were agreed to without a division. A resolution of thanks to Secretary STANTON, Gen. MEADE and Lieut.-Col. MOORE, for their persevering labors in obtaining and publishing the names of those soldiers who died in the service of the country, was passed. A resolution offered by Mr. SCHENCK, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the propriety of removing the Naval Academy from Annapolis to some point where the pupils would not be surrounded by pestilent and social influences hostile to the Government, was passed by a vote of 108 ayes to 35 nays. A bill providing for the abolishment of the office of Superintendent of Public Printing, and providing for the election by the House of a Congressional Printer, was passed. In Committee of the Whole the Fortification Bill was considered, after which the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate last evening, Mr. FOLGER, from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Senator CHARLES G. CONNELL, as Street Commissioner of this City, reported, asking to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. A communication was received from the Governor announcing the death of Ex-Gov. WASHINGTON HUNT. Eulogiums were pronounced by Mr. CROWLEY and HENRY C. MURPHY, and appropriate resolutions of condolence were adopted, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House the death of Mr. HUNT was announced, whereupon strong resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Saturday night, Gen. MEADE, accompanied by his family, attended the Arch-Street Theatre, in Philadelphia. During the entertainment portraits of several of our prominent generals were exhibited upon the stage. When that of Gen. MEADE was presented, some one proposed three cheers for the gallant officer, which were most heartily given. It was then announced that the General was present, whereupon the whole audience rose and called upon him for a speech. In response the General rose and bowed politely from his box, but declined making any remarks. When he resumed his seat the orchestra played a national air.

The Kingstree (S. C.) *Star*, of the 29th ult., states that Messrs. J. S. BOOZ and J. P. BASSENGALE, who were arrested by order of the military on account of the death of the negroes in the burning of the Kingstree jail, have been released from Castle Pinckney, where they were confined. The release was made upon the requisition of T. B. LOGAN, District Judge, for the transfer of the prisoners to the civil authorities.

The State Commissioners on the Hoosac Tunnel in Massachusetts, have advertised for proposals for continuing the work at both the eastern and western approaches, and in sinking the central shaft, which has yet to go nearly 600 feet deeper before the grade will be reached, and 1,600 feet below the surface.

AARON A. BRADLEY, the colored lawyer accused of exciting the recent troubles among the freedmen on the Delta Plantation, was arrested at Savannah, Ga., on Thursday last, by Sergeant-Major A. W. BARRY, of the Sixteenth Regulars, acting under orders from the military authorities. He was taken to the United States Barracks and placed in the guard-house.

The Canadian Government has awarded pensions and gratuities to the volunteers who suffered by reason of the late Fenian invasion. The gratuities range from $50 to $204, and the pensions from 20 cents a day to $400 a year.

LOCAL NEWS.

The case of The People vs. JAMES C. REGAN, a clerk in the employ of the agents of a Broadway Presentation Festival Scheme, came up yesterday afternoon for examination before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. After listening to the testimony of the Police Officer who made the arrest, and the argument of counsel, the Magistrate dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the scheme is not a lottery where blanks and gifts are represented by the tickets, but a general distribution, where every ticket-holder is offered a prize of more or less value.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has adjourned until the 18th inst., at 10 A. M. The Trial Term of the Superior Court, Part II., adjourned to Thursday next, for want of jurors. The jurors and others interested are notified that this Court will meet in the Special Term Room, over the Eagle-house, corner of Chambers and Centre streets, on Thursday, at 11 A. M.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and adopted a resolution providing for the observance of the 22d of February, and appropriating $——— for that purpose. The resolution permitting the sprinkling of salt on the railroad switches and turn-outs was concurred in. The Board adjourned to Thursday next at 4 P. M.

The case of RAWSON vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court. The opinion given is an able one, and involves some very important principles of law.

A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, to inquire into the condition and management of the County Nursery, which is said to be in a very bad state, and the mortality among the inmates to be fearful.

Dr. GEORGE M. BEARD read an interesting paper last evening on "The Medical Use of Electricity," before the Medical Society of the County of New-York, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

A fire occurred at No. 59 Henry-street last night, in the oil refinery of COOKE BROTHERS & Co., resulting in the complete destruction of the building and contents. Aggregate loss $60,000.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, for February, commenced yesterday. A Grand Jury, with Mr. WM. HARRENSHAW as foreman, was impannelled, and the Judge will deliver his charge to-day.

CHAS. KELLY and the five seamen who were arrested on the charge of mutiny on board of the schooner *Alfred Trest*, were discharged by United Commissioner OSBORN yesterday.

JOHN BARRETT was taken before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, charged with opening and detaining a letter addressed to another person, in violation of the law.

A meeting of the veteran soldiers of the recent war was held at No. 136 Canal-street, last evening, for the purpose of considering the cases of soldiers who have lost their discharges.

The funeral services over the remains of Ex-Gov. HUNT were performed at Trinity Chapel yesterday afternoon, Bishop POTTER officiating.

The Board of Aldermen, having no quorum yesterday, adjourned without date,

There was more activity in general business yesterday. Flour, Corn, Oats, Pork, Linseed Oil and Whisky were firmer. Dressed Hogs were decidedly lower. Freights were dull.

Trade in beef cattle, at the National Drove-yards, yesterday, was quite dull, sales were slow and prices from ½c.@1c. ℔ lb. lower than they were one week ago. The number of beef cattle at that place for the weekly supply is 2,677. There was a small number of extras, which were very fine cattle, and a large proportion of inferior bullocks, which were offered at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb., net weight. Common cattle were sold for 12c.@14c. ℔ lb. A few of the best brought 16c. ℔ lb., net weight. The extras were held at 18c. ℔ lb.; but we met with no sales higher than 17½c. ℔ lb. The supply of cattle exceeds the requirements of the trade. There is but little demand for cows and calves. The receipts for the weekly supply are light, and prices favor purchasers more than sellers. The best calves brought only 12c. @13c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight. Sheep are light, sales slow, and prices fluctuating, and not as high as they were one week ago. Brokers said they were trying to get 8c. ℔ lb., live weight, for the choicest lots of sheep, but 7c.@7¾c. seemed to be the top of the market, and but few were sold at these figures. Swine are comparatively light, and in better request than they were last week. The best quality of live hogs was selling yesterday at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Fair to good 8¼c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. Dressed 10c.@10¼c. At these figures prices were firm. Ten car loads of hogs were received yesterday.

THE SAME COMPLAINT OVER AGAIN.—The text of the circular dispatch of the Ottoman Government on the intrigues of Greece in the Sultan's dominions, printed in yesterday's TIMES, reads very much, in tone, sentiment, and very nearly, also, in phraseology, like those plaintive missives sent out from Vienna to the several Courts of Europe, complaining of the intrigues of the Italians in the Austro-Italian Provinces, just prior to the war of 1859 and again in 1866. Thus history repeats itself. The Austrian had the law of treaties and of international obligation on his side, and the agitation, nursed, fostered and kept increasing by the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL was technically illegal, and so far wrong. But this technical right availed the Austrian nothing. This agitation was not the cause of the discontent of the people in those Austrian Provinces; it was the result of it, produced by the unnatural subjection of a people that would be Italians, to the rule of the Hapsburgs. And so it is in the East. Again the complaint is based upon treaty stipulations; again technical right is appealed to; again threats of forcible redress are uttered, and yet, so far as we can judge in advance, we believe the result will be analogous to the case of Austria. The Greeks, under the Ottoman rule, are not rebellious because they are incited to it by secret agents of the Greek Government. Their hatred of Turkish supremacy is older and deeper than the revolutionary agitation of Greek bank-breaking swindlers. Like the Italians, they want to be restored to their brethren on the Morea, in one united, regenerated, reinvigorated Greece. With all its appeals to the technicalities of treaty obligations, the Turkey can hardly be able to resist the modern tendency for strong, consolidated nationalities with boundaries that nature, as it were, has designated for them.

The National Banks and the Treasury—More Inflation.

Perhaps the strongest objection to Mr. RANDALL'S bill for the withdrawal of the notes of the National Banks, and the substitution of legal-tender paper to be issued by the Government, is that it is a measure of inflation. The principle involved might admit of plausible defence. And we apprehend that were the question opened *de novo*, with an alternative of greenbacks or National Bank paper, the preponderance of opinion would be on the side of the former. But the question is too complicated to admit of this line of reasoning. The State Banks have been legislated out of existence, and the National Banks have been legislated into their place; vested interests have grown up which Congress is bound to respect; and the anticipated saving to the Treasury would be little more than mythical. These considerations should be conclusive against the Randall scheme, were nothing more in it than appears upon the surface. But other considerations are hidden below. And of these that which should be decisive against the measure is its certain, unmistakable tendency to produce a large inflation of the currency and to postpone for years the return to specie payments. The scheme, indeed, divested of disguise, is neither more nor less than a device by false pretences to neutralize the policy of contraction and set afloat an amount of Government paper for which the business of the country has no need whatever. This concealed but positive tendency accounts, we suspect, for the support Mr. RANDALL'S bill has received, and warrants the satisfaction which has been expressed in regard to the probability of its defeat.

Delivered from this evil, the country is called to face another. Defeating Mr. RANDALL'S bill in the interest of the National Banks and a healthy contraction of the currency, we are now required to meet a measure of inflation projected by the National Banks, conceived for their convenience, and enjoying the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, although in violence with the doctrine of his Fort Wayne speech, and in utter antagonism to the policy of moderate but persistent contraction with which his name has been honorably allied. Loan certificates, bearing interest and payable on demand, are to be issued to take the place of the compound interest notes now held by the banks, and which mature during the present year. Not only are the foundations of the National Banks to be weakened, so far as the reserve of legal currency is concerned, but the Treasury is to be burdened with the payment of largely augmented interest to the banks. The embarrassment incident to demand loans is be incurred afresh, and instead of contraction the country is to be treated to inflation. In a word, the Treasury policy in the matter of contraction is to be practically reversed, and the resumption of specie payments is to be rendered more remote than at any period since the termination of the war.

Where shall we look for an explanation of the causes of this extraordinary and, as we think, disastrous change? The business of the country does not require inflation, since the state of the money market has for some time indicated an abundance of currency for all legitimate purposes. "The money market is easy," in the Wall-street vernacular, in relation to the healthy *bona fide* wants of industry and trade. The amount of currency in circulation is disproportionately large, estimated according to every sound rule of banking and trade; it is in excess of the wants of the country, and might be contracted steadily, but gently, not only without injury, but with positive benefit to every industrial and trading interest of the country. Why, then, this further inflation? Why this issue of what will be in effect more currency, when the country already has more than it can advantageously use? There can be but one answer. This measure, gotten up by National Banks, with Mr. MCCULLOCH'S published indorsement, is wholly in the interest of speculators. It is a renewal of the system which Mr. MCCULLOCH has denounced as fraught with bankruptcy, and out of which, in the language of Mr. WELLS, have grown "speculation, idleness, extravagance of living, discontent with moderate and slow gains, haste to get rich, and the spirit of trading as distinguished from the spirit of production."

Admit, if you will, that the withholding of this measure, or something akin to it, would produce temporary inconvenience in the money market. The fact remains that that inconvenience need not of necessity be ruinous to any industrial or commercial interest, however much it might interfere with speculation. Another fact confronts us—that sooner or later the inconvenience must be met and overcome; the reign of inflated and depreciated paper cannot endure forever; and, come when it may, resumption will dissipate many bubbles, and provoke an unpleasant acquaintance with the hard realities of financial life. Is it wise to postpone what must come at last, and what will come more terribly the longer it be delayed? On the contrary, if it not the part of prudence to allow the contraction policy now at work to continue, under the conviction that the result to which it points is inevitable, and will be worth all it costs?

The currency inflationist and the tariff prohibitionist belong to the same category. One seeks to surmount dull times by the continuous manufacture of an inconvertible currency, which, according to all experience, will make matters worse rather than better. The other would improve trade by multiplying its fetters, and diminishing the ability of the people to buy. Both labor under delusions so gross that they do not admit of sober argument.

ROYALTY AMONG THE CONSUMPTIVES.—A dispatch by the Cable, dated Berlin, the 3d inst., informs us that "PRINCE CARL is a candidate for the new German Parliament." As we know of no other person of that name in Prussia whose doings would be worth telegraphing through the Cable, we presume the dispatch means Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Prussia, the second son of the King. This is the first time in history, we believe, that ever a prince of the blood royal sought the honorable or the

New-Yorkers that a contractor not only can but will defy them, and turn a professed reformer may be made by his apologists to appear as if he were but another flavorer of corruption. It may be well to add that the Mayor's phrase, "whether any person has an interest in the contract, direct or indirect," will be understood by every one who reads it as covering and including the matter of resale.

A Reformer on the Rampage.

The proposition to place under legal control, in some such manner as to restrict and render less obnoxious and hurtful, the vice of prostitution meets the unqualified opposition of the *Tribune*. Its declaration on the subject is a curiosity, though in the modest vein that of late years characterizes most of its utterances. The editor remarks: "We are not urging," "we think our legislation," "but we talk not now insist on that," "what we do urge," "our objection is radical and fundamental," we hold it desirable," "we would not have them loosened," &c. This first-personal style of argument may be very well where the reader knows the author to speak as an expert; but will the public in general be likely to believe that the *Tribune* editor writes from absolute experience or any other exact knowledge?

Besides the Sir Oracle tone of the article, there are other points that should be noticed. The *Tribune* asserts that

"Of all the miseries now endured by civilized man, those resulting from violations of the divine law of sexual purity are probably most gigantic and appalling. The strength of manhood is sapped; the loveliness of womanhood transformed into something inexpressibly loathsome and revolting; even the life-blood of infancy is tainted and filled with the seeds of agony and death, by diseases engendered by lust. The innocent suffer with the guilty; the guileless purity of girlhood is ensnared to physical and moral ruin; the stamina and health of the race are fearfully undermined; deaths are hastened and multiplied, while births are rendered fewer and fewer, because of the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and threatens the human species with general impotence and anguish if not with extermination."

Some irreverent matter-of-fact readers might call this fustian, and give the writer annoyance by asking for the data upon which he predicates such fearful deterioration of the human race; indeed, these impertinent fellows might deny the absolute perfection of sexual purity among the negroes of the South, or even the Oneida Community, or mayhap the Saints of Utah, and question our philosopher as to the physical degeneracy of these mixed up hybrids. The writer says:

"All admit that something must be done, but what?"

There is the point. How shall we best serve the interests of virtue and social and moral progress? The *Tribune* queries:

"Men will drink liquor; they will violate the seventh commandment; why not recognize and respect the fact? Why not limit evils which cannot be extirpated? Why not have that done decently and in order which will at any rate be done?"

Now, a great many men who have the right to speak will say, "Since you cannot have a whole loaf, take the most you can get, and wait and work for more." But the *Tribune* opposes this, saying:

"But the idea of securing men against the natural results of their own vices, is not merely immoral; it is a sheer illusion."

That is cool, from the Ajax of the license law—the man of men who worked most energetically and untiringly for an act to restrict, regulate, control, supervise and manage the liquor business; all which efforts, it seems now, were "not merely immoral," but "a sheer illusion." Then, too, the great humanitarian friend of mankind, who was the chief promoter of the establishment of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum for the protection and cure of confirmed drunkards, now says of what he calls a still greater vice:

"The object of regulation is to lessen the chances of infection—of disease; and *we would not have them lessened*. On the contrary, we hold it desirable that it should be rendered absolutely certain that *every man who visited a house of ill-fame would there be smitten with an incurable and fatal leprosy.*"

The Christian philanthropy of this paragraph needs no comment; but it may be more readily appreciated, perhaps, by applying it to the liquor question thus:

"The object of regulation is to lessen the chances of drunkenness—of disease; and we would not have them lessened. On the contrary, we hold it desirable that it should be rendered absolutely certain that every man who visited a house where liquor is sold, would there be smitten with incurable and fatal drunkenness."

Such being the broad and merciful views of the *Tribune* upon the nature of the offence and its rightful punishment, its proposed remedy—or rather means of prevention—will be found none the less original and unique. It is this:

"What we do urge is universal enlightenment, *especially of the young*. There should be a series of tracts setting forth the nature, reasons, obligations and requirements of sexual purity, and the awful, inevitable consequences of disobedience to the Divine command. These, so fast as prepared, should be systematically disseminated and universally studied."

That settles the matter. All the churches, tract societies, Christian associations, &c., must "cooperate and vie with each other" in watching school girls in the public streets, and urging upon them the "moral tracts," in which the physiology of generation and all sexual laws, from ARISTOTLE'S Master Piece to the No-cure No-pay professors of the present day, shall be dished up in easy lessons for infant minds, with Greek and Latin terms translated, and "picters to match."

The Universal Prevalence of Muck.

The sky yesterday beamed with beauty, was radiant with warmth, and pregnant with the coming balm of Spring.

The earth unfortunately responded not. At least that unhappy portion of the mundane sphere which is known and recognized as the metropolis of America, in no way harmonized with the charming picture of the heavenly elements. In other words, while the sky above was resplendent with beauty, the sombre sphere was redolent with filth; while the cerulean dome was suggestive of the early coming of flowers and Spring, the streets of New-York exasperated the most patient of her citizens, and received the anathemas of us all with a unanimity as marked as it was emphatic. Was there ever a place so ridden and driven by cunning contractors, by avaricious speculators, by curious Councilmen as this town of ours? From the Battery to the Park, from the East River to the Hudson, along the highways and throughout the byways piles of long accumulated dirt, sloughs of stagnant mud, puddles of mingled snow and filth stare us in the face.

A tour of observation made yesterday by intelligent observers reveals the positive facts of utter nastiness and mud of positive strength. West, South, Beaver, Bleecker, Beekman, Fulton, Day, Cortlandt and Wall streets, by all and common consent fair exponents of the thoroughfares of our City, are to all appearance vieing unless for ordinary traffic. They are obstructed by mud, blocked up by piles of stuff, rendered useless so far as convenient travel is concerned by the *debris* of the recent storm, and unhealthy accumulations of garbage and refuse. There is no good in hiding the facts, we are a dirty people. Had we contractors of eminent honesty, imbued with a conscientious determination of earning all that the City pays, it would be impossible to keep the streets clean unless the people themselves lent a helping hand. In certain portions of our town tenement-houses abound and tenants hive and swarm. The tenements are dirty and the tenants are careless, and any well-informed statistician will tell us that given dirt and carelessness, the certain result will be disease.

It is not necessary to lay the *entire* blame of the prevailing filth upon the shoulders of the contractor, derelict as he may have been. Unless the people themselves desire cleanliness, in many streets a thousand carts could not keep them clean, for the very simple reason that the residents thereon are innately careless, reckless, dirty and senseless. Such places will always present an appearance of neglect. But certainly Broadway, the streets above-mentioned and the scores of cross streets down town, where trade and business monopolize the space, cannot be classed with such, and yet they are quite as dirty, fully as impassable, and just as much blocked up as any one of the smaller avenues of our City.

Constant blame and a habit of finding fault are not to be encouraged; but it does seem strange that contractors who, a brief year ago, were demonstrating with an eloquence only equalled or paralleled by their persistence, the perfect feasibility of cleaning the City should now not only be found wanting in the essential duties of their agreement, but stand the apologists for a non-performance no less noticeable than that which made their predecessors a target for their most bitter shafts.

Paris, we learn, was cleaned in twenty-four hours after the most severe snow-storm that ever visited the Continent; Boston expended $50,000, and in a brief period made her streets passable; Philadelphia pushes great gangs of men through her highways, and opens them to the general use; but New-York, the confessed metropolis of the Continent, wallows for days and weeks, and perhaps for months, in a perfect slough of muck, to suit the exigencies of a contractor's pocket, or to meet the necessities of a "ring's" demand. With a river on either side of us, with a favoring sun above us, it would seem that we should be speedily rid of the stuff, that embarrasses travel and injures trade. Are we to have a spring of discomfort and inconvenience? Is the Winter of our discontent to bridge over into the Summer of possible epidemic? Or shall the strong hand of public opinion compel the broom of industry and the shovel of expedition to take hold, now and in earnest, of this enormous but possible task—a task for the performance of which the contractor was eager, and his compensation such as suited his ambition?

LABOR RIOTS ON THE CONTINENT.—A subsequent dispatch last evening corrected the statement as printed in the afternoon papers of a severe riot at Marchiennes. It appears that the riot occurred at Marchiennes-au-Pont, in the Province of Hainaut, in Belgium. Even if it had taken place at the town first named in the Department of the North in France, we could have attached very little political significance to it. Marchiennes in France is a little village, some twelve or fifteen miles to the northeast of Douay, with no railroads, and of neither commercial nor political importance whatever, and it is not from such out of the way hamlets that revolutions in France take their start. But desolation among the laboring poor must surely be great if such things can occur in Belgium, a country the most liberal in its constitutionalism of any in Europe, and very fortunate in its commercial and manufacturing prosperity. Similar distress is reported from England and from many parts of France and the Continent, and we are prepared to hear that what has now been done in Belgium may be repeated in less favored countries.

THE TWO CHARITIES.—Let it not be supposed that the two charitable appeals now prominently before our citizens conflict in the least degree with each other.

Our suffering brethren of the Southern States, weak and prostrate from having passed through a devastating civil conflict, should, from the very nature of our institutions and the principle of cohesion which alone makes sacred those institutions, be aided in their physical necessities and placed in a position to assist themselves at the very earliest possible moment.

"Let the dead past bury its dead," and love and Christian charity extend their beneficent ministrations to our suffering fellow-citizens wherever and whenever they appeal to us.

On the same list of honored names now industriously working in behalf of the destitute South are several who also appeal to the benevolence of their fellow-citizens to aid them in sending money, food and clothing to the impoverished families of the brave Christians now in the midst of an agonizing struggle for liberty and the right to worship God after the manner and in the spirit of Christian nations. So far is this appeal from opposing or interfering with the first-named charity, that it goes hand in hand with it. It is based, as that is, upon the rights and liberties of republics; it springs, as that does, from the fountain-head of religion itself. The cause of Greece is as dear to the South as to the North, and the very earliest steps taken in recognition of the principles enunciated by the Greeks in Candia were taken in New-Orleans many months ago. A "Greek Relief Fund Association" has been initiated in that city, and a pamphlet published there last Fall sets forth the causes of the struggle, and appeals in fervent language "to the friends of liberty and oppressed nationalities, by the New-Orleans Greek Committee of Belief for the families of the heroic sons of Candia, who fought and fell for the freedom of their country."

If the South, beggared and dispirited as she is, can find the means, however humble, to aid that far-distant and suffering people, we at the North should be able and willing to do infinitely more. The struggle in Candia is intensified by the political restraints which force the great powers of Europe to conceal their sympathies and withhold their hands. The Greeks, therefore, look to us and appeal to us, confident that in this land, which once so liberally aided their brethren in Attica to establish their independence, will not refuse like aid now to a portion of the same people, inspired with the same sacred love for liberty, to at least feed and clothe their wives and little ones, while their fathers and brothers are keeping the Turkish wolf from the fold. It is a holy appeal, and the more incumbent upon us to respond to it because our Government, as a Government, cannot extend its political interposition without violating the principles which we avow and maintain toward other nations. By the circular recently issued by the Porte to its representatives in other European capitals, it is evident that increased means will now be employed to crush the struggle in Candia. It will be a prolonged and devastating war, for the Moslem is perfidious and arrogant, and the Greek is animated by the spirit of a cause which will never allow him to waver or to fall, excepting under the irresistible weight of overpowering armies. They cry to us in their despair, and the response already made by our citizens makes assured the fact that the appeal of the brave and the oppressed will not be made in vain.

A list of contributors to the fund will in a few days be published. In the meantime let our citizens send in their donations to the Treasurer of the "New-York Greek Relief Fund," SAMUEL B. WARD, No. 56 Wall-street.

THE NEW-JERSEY FREEDMEN'S PETITION.—The petition to the New-Jersey Legislature, to which we referred on Sunday, will be found in our New-Jersey news in another column. We understand that it is being extensively signed, as indeed was to be expected. Copies may be had by applying at No. 7 South Orange Post-office, and No. 4,792 New-York Post-office.

The Brute Creation.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Feb. 3, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial of to-day, headed "Which Are the Brutes?" you are pleased to say that "the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals makes but little headway in this kind of cruelty—namely, to horses—and cannot until public sentiment indorses the summary and signal punishment of offenders."

In this you are both right and wrong. This Society has made great headway, and is all the while making more, as is proved by the constant arrests and convictions, only about half of which, for some reason, are reported by the employes of the Press.

Before the creation of this Society, the crime alluded to was rarely heard of; now it is of almost daily record. Then you could not rebuke a savage driver without the risk of an oath or a broken head; now you may seize his uplifted arm without meeting with aught else than submission. But cruelty still goes on, for the reason that mankind are but partially civilized, notwithstanding our boastings to the contrary, and because neither the mercifully inclined nor the agents of this humane Society are omnipresent.

How can the writer of the paragraph in question excuse his own neglect in not interceding in the outrageous instance of cruelty which he saw opposite the Metropolitan Hotel? If he and others will stand quietly by and see a poor, faithful horse pounded nearly to death, without raising their hands or voices to arrest the wretch of a driver, with what show of consistency can he or they complain that this Society is making little headway with this kind of offence?

The public are not generally aware that the laws for the protection of dumb animals are surprisingly inadequate. The people have taken precious good care to enact hundreds of volumes of laws for their own security and well-being, but there exists only some twenty lines of law for the defence of the dumb servants of mankind, and those are so lame and contradictory that offenders might even escape punishment were it not for the merciful intelligence of your magistrates, who, with all honor to them be it said, give such an interpretation to those shadowy statutes as humanity dictates.

Will you not make an appeal to our Legislature to pass, without delay, the acts which this Society has prepared and introduced there?

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,
HENRY BERGH.

POSTSCRIPT.—The TIMES takes no notice of my address in the Assembly Chamber of Albany, on behalf of this good work. On Friday Mr. LITTLEJOHN interrupted the regular business of the Chamber to introduce a second resolution, giving me the use of it for that night, adding some most useful and complimentary remarks touching the Society. The utmost attention was paid to him and to the Speaker, who, after him, delivered quite a lengthy speech in its praise, uttered in the most impressive manner. I was subsequently told that such a proceeding was highly unusual, and, judging by the silence and attention of members, the sympathy of the Legislature is being aroused to the benefit of the brute creation. Moreover, $40,000 and $20,000, and other sums, are being offered to the Society by testament, for its uses. Obediently, H. B.

We have great pleasure always in hearing from Mr. BERGH; none the less when he writes to correct any misstatements in these columns. We commend to the Legislature all the measures proposed by Mr. BERGH and his disinterested colleagues. The measures thus far put in operation at the instance of Mr. BERGH'S Society have been of most manifest advantage in the prevention and the punishment of cruelty to animals. Even inside of the most improved slaughter-houses, such as that above One Hundred and Fourth-street, there is a scientific mode of dispatch introduced in the case of both muttons and beeves, which realizes something approaching the highest ideal of humanitarianism. The animal is rendered lifeless by a smart process; but, beyond that, there is nothing to complain of.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A version of VICTORIEN SARDOU'S "Nos bons Villageois" was produced here last evening. It is from the pen of Mr. A. W. YOUNG, a member of the company, and an actor who has prudently provided for himself in the matter of lines and strength. The piece is called "A Dangerous Game," and the title fairly explains the plot. To this and other cognate topics we shall hereafter return. For the moment we can only mention the success of the piece, which was marked and steady. The dialogue is good, but profuse. The situations are effective, and the *mise-en-scene* has never been surpassed. Mr. J. W. WALLACK sustains the principal character, and plays it with superb reserve and art. He is excellently supported by the members of the company. The performance terminated at a late hour, but the audience remained to the end.

We notice, by the way, that Mr. LESTER WALLACK and his company will give a representation of "Ours" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday evening next. The occasion will undoubtedly be seized by our friends on the other side of the river to pay a substantial compliment to Mr. WALLACK and the excellent play which has given so much satisfaction to the Audiences of his theatre in New-York.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF COPYRIGHT.—Mr. G. H. WEBB has commenced action against the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, through Messrs. HAZELTINE & WASHBURNE as counsel, for $5,000 damages, the charge being an alleged violation of copyright committed by that paper in publishing *Lydia Lank*, a travesty of *Griffith Gaunt*, lately published in book form by Mr. CARLETON. The Philadelphia paper published the book entire, and without permission.

Navigation on the Western Rivers—Steamboats Carried Off by Ice.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 4.

Navigation is now essentially opened, several boats having departed for New-Orleans and other ports. The river continues to rise rapidly; still the rains have not been heavy.

The steamer *Hillman* was carried off by ice from Wheeling on Saturday, and was caught at Pottery to-day, badly damaged. Her hull is sound, but her larboard side is cut off the entire length. Both chimneys are gone. The steamer *New-State* was secured at West Columbia, her guards badly damaged and one wheel broken.

The river is full of heavy ice from Marietta down.

The Baptist Church at Lexington, Ky., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss about $15,000; insurance small.

A man attempted to commit suicide this morning by jumping from the Suspension Bridge at the highest point, but was taken out of the water uninjured.

The Mississippi Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Special House Committee reported a bill calling for a State Convention to alter and amend the State Constitution. It provides that an election shall be held on the second Monday in April, and if the people decide in favor of the Convention, it shall be held on the first Monday in May. The bill passed the House by a vote of more than four-fifths. Its passage by the Senate is considered certain; but it is expected that the Governor will veto it; should he do so the bill will pass by two-thirds.

Arrest of a Murderer at Galena, Ill.

GALENA, Ill., Monday, Feb. 4.

SAMUEL MILLS, the alleged murderer of GEORGE MAXWELL at Franconia, N. H., in December last, was arrested here to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Temper of the Southern People--Plans for Reconstruction--A New Amendment Proposed--The Impeachments--Contraction of the Currency--The Public Debt--The Fortification Bill--The Naval Academy at Annapolis--Impeachment of Gen. Grant.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

As has been frequently intimated in these dispatches during the past few weeks, the signs of a disposition on the part of the Southern people to meet Congress with propositions which partake of the nature of a compromise of existing difficulties are rapidly increasing. During the past two weeks a large number of prominent Southern men, who may be taken as representative men of their States, have been here and have had daily consultations with the President upon this important subject. Among these gentlemen may be named Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, Gov. MARVIN, of Florida, and Gov. WORTH, of North Carolina. The aim of the deliberations of these gentlemen has been to agree upon some measure as a basis of reconstruction, which will be adopted by the Southern people, meet the views of the President, and at the same time receive the approval of the majority in Congress. The result has been the preparation of the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also an amendment to the Constitutions of the several States. The gentlemen named will at once bring the subject before the Legislatures of the Southern States for their action, and it will also be submitted to the Joint Reconstruction Committee of Congress. The President of the United States fully approves the proposition.

Whereas, It has been announced by persons in high authority, that propositions from the Southern States having in view the adjustment of our present political troubles would be received and considered, &c., &c.; therefore,

Resolved, By the Legislature of the State of ——, that the Congress of the United States be requested to propose to the Legislatures of the several States the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE 14—SEC. 1. No State, under the Constitution, has a right of its own will to renounce its place in, or to withdraw from the Union, nor has the Federal Government any right to eject a State from the Union, or to deprive it of its equal suffrage in the Senate, or of representation in the House of Representatives. The Union, under the Constitution, shall be perpetual.

"SEC. 2. The public debt of the United States, authorised by law, shall ever be held sacred and inviolable, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the Government or authority of the United States.

"SEC. 3. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside; and the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 4. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when any State shall, on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, deny the exercise of the elective franchise at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, Members of the Legislature and other officers elective by the people, to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, then the entire class of persons so excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise shall not be counted in the basis of representation."

Whereas, &c. Be it further resolved by the Legislature of ——, that the following article shall be adopted as an amendment, to become a part of the Constitution of the State of ——.

"ARTICLE —.—Every male citizen who has resided in this State for one year, and in the country in which he offers to vote six months immediately preceding the day of election, and can read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States in the English language and write his name, or who may be the owner of $250 worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at all elections for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature and all other officers, the election of whom may be by the people of the State.

"*Provided*, That no person by reason of this article shall be excluded from voting who has heretofore exercised the elective franchise under the Constitution or laws of this State, or who, at the time of the adoption of this amendment, may be entitled to vote under said Constitution and laws."

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The Radical members of the Judiciary Committee who are making the preliminary examination of the impeachment charges are still at work and have examined several witnesses, including Gen. BUTLER, Gen. BANKS, Judge HERSTAND, of Louisiana, and others who are members of the Southern Republican Association of this city. These facts cannot be disputed, although it can be said with truth that the Committee have as yet done nothing in the premises, and even that no subpœnas have been issued for witnesses. In this informal investigation it is proposed to obtain the pith of the evidence to substantiate the charge of high crimes and misdemeanors against the President, and it will then be submitted to a regular caucus of the Republican members, and if it is decided to be sufficiently strong to sustain the charges and warrant it, the formal investigation before the whole Committee will be authorized, and the regular subpœnas for witnesses will be issued. This is the programme now resolved upon by the members of both Houses who favor the impeachment movement.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The anti-contraction movement was fully developed in the House to-day, and proved to possess greater strength than even its friends believed it to possess. For several weeks a resolution has been in the pocket of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, waiting for the regular call of his State for resolutions, which call occurs on Mondays, having for its object the expression of the opinion of the House that a further contraction of the greenbacks would be injurious to the business of the country, and that the total amount of contraction, including compound interest notes, should not be more than $4,000,000 per month. This resolution was offered in regular order, and the previous question demanded on its passage, which was lost on a division by ayes 40, noes 76. This vote opened the eyes of the friends of the measure to the fact that they had either over-estimated their strength, or that they were not awake to the importance of the subject. Resolutions from Iowa being still in order, Mr. PRICE, of that State, soon got the floor and offered another of a wider scope but of similar character. The previous question on this was lost by barely one majority. The contractionists took courage, and resolutions from Iowa being still in order, Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, handed to Mr. GARFIELD, of Iowa, a resolution expressive of the sense of the House that the further contraction of the greenbacks is injurious to the interests of the country, and that the Ways and Means Committee be instructed to report a bill putting an end to the present rate of contraction. The House had now become a very busy scene of earnest canvassing, and on the demand for the previous question the friends of the resolution found themselves in a majority of 8. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, then made a test question by moving to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost—ayes 70, noes 82. It thus became evident that the resolution was bound to pass, as its friends had reinforced their ranks with great vigor, there being several converts to the proposition. While the vote was going on, on ordering the main question to be put, the ayes were 87 and the noes 67, giving the anti-contractionists a clear majority of 20. An analysis of the vote will show that it was carried by the Western States, which voted almost solidly for the proposition. There was considerable feeling among Western members on the subject, and during the voting some of them were urging their Eastern friends to vote for it with this argument: "If New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania don't help us on this, we'll give them Hall Columbia on their tariff when it comes in."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The statement of the public debt will be published in a day or two. It will show an increase of the debt over the last monthly statement of over $4,000,000. The disbursements have been very large, the drafts upon the Treasury being unusually numerous. The statement will also show that during the month just closed there has not been any considerable reduction of outstanding United States notes, or so-called greenbacks.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Fortification Bill, which was being considered in Committee of the Whole in the House, to-day, met with a sudden and unfortunate reverse. After its items of appropriation had been cut down about one-half, a motion was made to strike out all after the enacting clause, and this was agreed to, and the bill was thus reported to the House. If the House should to-morrow concur in the amendment, the result will be that there will be no money voted for fortifications for the year ending June 30, 1868.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

Gen. SCHENCK offered, and succeeded in pushing through, a resolution in the House to-day, directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to investigate and report the propriety of moving the Naval Academy from Annapolis, Md., to a loyal State. After a little delay it passed—a strict party vote, yeas 76, nays 38, sustained the demand for the previous question; thus Congress declared Maryland to be disloyal.

IMPEACHMENT OF GEN. GRANT.

Mr. STEVENS, in conversation in the lobby of the House to-day, declared that he never had anything to do with the alleged conspiracy to impeach Gen. GRANT, and denounced the whole story, regarding it as a falsehood. He also denied having anything to do with ASHLEY'S impeachment resolutions, and stated that Gen. GRANT was not only his personal, but also his political friend. Mr. ASHLEY has stated privately several times that he intended to rise to a privileged question in the House, and deny the statements recently published regarding his intention to implicate Gen. GRANT in the impeachment investigation, and has unqualifiedly denied the assertion that Gen. BUTLER had any hand in getting up his resolutions. Gen. BUTLER has also stated that he had nothing to do with it. It would seem a work of supererrogation to notice these denials were it not for the fact that these stories do actually find many believers.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. BINGHAM presented a resolution to-day, directing the Secretary of State to furnish the House with a list of the States now represented in Congress who have adopted the Constitutional Amendment. It is probable that on the information thus obtained, a bill declaring the Amendment adopted will be framed, provided it is shown that three-fourths of the loyal States have adopted the same.

REORGANIZATION.

KING CUTLER'S Reorganization Bill was presented to the House to-day by Mr. ASHLEY, and referred to the Reconstruction Committee, where it will undoubtedly be acted on in connection with the compromise measure proposed by Messrs. SHARKEY, PARSONS, WORTH and other Southern men.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

The Ways and Means Committee have been in session Saturday and to-day upon part of the revenue laws pertaining to the collection of the tax upon whisky. Having resolved not to reduce the tax, they are endeavoring to make the law so stringent that it cannot be evaded. Next year will demonstrate that this, like all previous efforts, will be a failure. The only way to prevent frauds is to lessen the inducement to commit them.

EVENING SESSIONS.

Several attempts were made in the House to-day to arrange for night sessions for this week, but they failed. It is probable that they will not be ordered until the week after next. The fact that the Fortieth Congress will convene on the 5th of March rather disposes many members to take things easy.

A CASE OF SLANDER.

A morning New-York journal is guilty of a gross violation of the privacy of the social affairs of a highly respected family resident here, whose head is at his station in the naval squadron of the Pacific. Until journalism is purged of men whose envy or malice cause them to perpetrate such outrages, it will never reach the standard that its influence deserves.

PERSONAL.

Gen. SHERIDAN, with Dr. ARCH and Mayor CROSBY, of his Staff, arrived in this city from New-Orleans to-night. Likewise GEO. PEABODY, the eminent banker, with Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, of Boston; Hon. W. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, and ROBERT M. and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, JR., sons of the late Senator Douglas.

Peace with the Indians—Plan Submitted by Gen. Grant—Indictment of Surratt—Loss of the Schooner Edgewater, of Philadelphia—Kansas Indian Delegation—Army and Navy Bulletins—Business in the Supreme Court.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

Senator WILSON submitted to the Senate to-day a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting from Gen. GRANT a plan proposed by Col. PARKER, of his staff for establishing a permanent peace between the United States and the various Indian tribes. It embodies four principal suggestions. *First*—That the management of the Indian affairs should be transferred to the War Department; giving reasons, among which is the assumed necessity of abolishing the trading and agency system. It charges upon many agents the disposition "to avoid all trouble and responsibility, and make as much money as possible out of their offices." *Second*—The establishment of Territorial Governments for the Indians. *Third*—The appointment of an Inspection Board as a temporary measure to examine the accounts of Indian Agents, and inspect the goods and agricultural implements furnished to the Indians. *Fourth*—A Commission consisting of whites and educated Indians to visit all the tribes, hold talks with them, show them the benefits of permanent peace and of abandonment of nomadic life, the adoption of agricultural and pastoral pursuits and of consolidating in one territory. The American Government protests it "can never adopt the policy of a total extermination of the Indian race within her limits, numbering perhaps less than four hundred thousand, without a cost of untold treasure and lives of her people, besides exposing herself to the abhorrence and censure of the entire civilized world."

KANSAS INDIAN DELEGATION.

The delegations from the various Indian tribes residing in Kansas, who arrived in Washington last week, had a business interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this afternoon. The delegations visited this city for the purpose of making arrangements to remove from the land now occupied by them in Kansas, and settle in land set apart for them in Indian Territory. The interview referred to some time, but no arrangements were entered into, and another one will take place in a few days.

FORT KEARNEY AND THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

Major-Gen. POPE has written a letter to Gen. GRANT in favor of the Indian Bureau being transferred to the War Department.

INDICTMENT OF SURRATT.

This afternoon the Grand Jury, through their foreman, presented an indictment against JOHN H. SURRATT. The indictment is accompanied by a presentment charging JOHN WILKES BOOTH with the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and JOHN H. SURRATT, DAVID E. HEROLD, LEWIS PAYNE and GEORGE A. ATZEROT for being present, aiding and abetting on or about the 14th of April, 1865. The indictment is for murder, and its first count charges that JOHN H. SURRATT, on or about the 14th day of April, 1865, did murder ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The second count charges that JOHN H. SURRATT and JOHN WILKES BOOTH did murder ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The third count charges with the murder of Abraham Lincoln, John H. Surratt, Lewis Payne, John Wilkes Booth, David E. Herold, George A. Atzerot and Mrs. M. E. Surratt. The fourth count charges that John Wilkes Booth, John H. Surratt, David E. Herold, George A. Atzerot, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt, did conspire and confederate together to kill and murder ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER EDGEWATER.

United States Consul CAVADO, under date Trinidad de Cuba, Jan. 22, informs the Secretary of State of the total loss of the American schooner *Edgewater*, of Philadelphia. The *Edgewater* was bound to Cienfuegos, from Philadelphia, laden with cargo and merchandise, and was wrecked on the reefs of Key Breton on the night of the 18th January. The master and crew reached Cienfuegos in safety. The Consul sent lighters to Key Breton with the hope of being able to save a portion of the cargo.

TRANSPORTATION OF FREEDMEN.

Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, issued to-day the following order to the Assistant Commissioners throughout the country:

"The special attention of the Assistant Commissioners of this Bureau is called to the subject of transportation. Transportation is given only to relieve the Government of the support of the indigent, and to enable those in extreme want to reach places where they can provide for themselves. Hereafter no orders for transportation of freedmen and refugees will issue except from this office, and every application, beside the rigid conditions already imposed, must set forth clearly the fact of extreme destitution, which must be certified to by the Assistant Commissioner in person."

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

GEORGE TAYLOR, ROBERT J. BRENT and RICHARD MERRICK, Esquires, attorneys for the State of Texas, have commenced suit in the United States District Court in this city, against the Secretary of the Treasury, merely for the purpose of testing the right of holders of certain indemnity bonds to recover the amount thereof, namely, $100 in gold. It is merely a question of title. Texas alleges that these bonds were improperly procured from the State on unfulfilled contracts during the rebellion, and sold to the various parties who now claim payment, and for this reason should not be honored by the Government.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

The Board recently appointed by the Navy Department, of which Commodore LEE is President, to examine officers of the volunteer service who desire to enter the regular navy, will meet at the Navy Department to-morrow morning, and commence the examination. The Board organized on Monday last and adjourned until to-morrow.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $1,324,260 53.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Official information has been received at the office of the Light-house Board, of foreign lights on their respective coasts being established as follows: The Governor of Bengal has given notice that from the 1st of December, 1866, a light would be exhibited from the light-house recently erected on Almadie Point, Cape Verde, on the west coast of Africa. Also that from the same date a light would be shown from the light-house recently erected on Cape Manuel, on the West point of Goree Bay, Cape Verde. The Portuguese Government has given notice that from the 24th day of December, 1866, a light would be exhibited from the platform of the fort at the bar of Esposende, Portugal. The Corporation of the Trinity House, London, has given notice that on and after the 15th of January, 1867, the low light at Lowestoft will be removed from its present position and will be exhibited from the new light-house recently erected on the point of Lowestoftness-street has also given notice that from the same date a large bell will be sounded continuously from the Menai lighthouse during the prevalence of fogs; also that in consequence of the cockle-land in Yarmouth Roads having extended to the northward, the name on the buoy now called Cockle Fairway will shortly be altered to North Cockle, and masters of vessels are cautioned against passing to the westward of this buoy.

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE AT CADIZ.

United States Consul FARRELL, under date of Cadiz, Jan. 11, informs the Secretary of State that the quarantine imposed on vessels coming from New-York had been removed on and after that date. Therefore, ships leaving New-York or any other American port with clean health bills can go to their destination direct.

ARMY BULLETIN.

First Lieut. S. K. Schwenck, Forty-first Infantry, has permission to delay starting so report to his regiment till March 5; Lieut. C. F. Robe, Twenty-ninth Infantry, has been relieved from duty in connection with recruiting for the Fortieth Infantry at Norfolk, Va.; Brevet Maj. C. B. Penrose, Commissary of Subsistence, is granted thirty days' leave, on Surgeon's certificate of disability; Second Lieut. H. Rucker, Ninth Cavalry, is granted twenty-one days' delay in reporting to his regiment; Second Lieut. W. Harper, Sixth Cavalry, granted fifteen days' delay; First Lieut. Henry C. Wood, of the Eleventh Infantry, leave extended ten days; Major Wesley Cooper, Seventh Cavalry, leave extended five days; Second Lieut. W. D. Badger, Tenth Cavalry, granted thirty days' delay before reporting to his regiment; Brevet Lieut-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, Thirtieth Infantry, now on leave, has had an extension until his physician deems it safe for him to travel.

NAVY BULLETIN.

Capt. Guest Gansevoort has been placed on the retired list.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Calmck et al. vs. the United States. Argument concluded.

LINCOLN vs. the United States and BLAKELY vs. the United States. Argued on demurrer.

LYON vs. the United States. Demurrer overruled.

JOHNSON vs. the United States. Motion for a rehearing overruled.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court the following cases came up for trial:

No. 80—Steam vessel *Moses Taylor*, plaintiff in error, vs. Hammons—error to the County Court of San Francisco County, California; judgment reversed per Justice FIELD, and the cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the action for want of jurisdiction.

No. 110—Harlan et al., Appellants, *vs.* The United States. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Decree confirmed, with costs. Per Justice DAVIS.

Nos. 120, 121 and 122—Schooner *Harriet Rose*, &c., Appellants, vs. The Corn Exchange Inland Navigation and Fire Insurance Company. Appealed from the Northern District of Illinois. Decree affirmed, with costs. Per Justice MILLER.

No. 96—The United States, ex rel. Van Hoffman, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Quincy. Error to the Circuit for the Southern District of Illinois. Judgment reversed, with costs. Per Justices SWAYNE and CASS. Remander, &c.

No. 116—Goodrich et al., Appellants, vs. The City of Chicago. Appeal from the Circuit for the Northern District of Illinois. Decree affirmed, with costs. Per Justice SWAYNE.

No. 89—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Macdonald et al. Error to the Circuit for the District of Maine. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Per Justice CLIFFORD.

No. 92—Shank, plaintiff in error, vs. Patterson. Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Per Justice GRIER.

No. 89—Semple, plaintiff in error, vs. Hager. Error to the Supreme Court of California. Writ of error dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Per Justice GRIER.

No. 87—The United States vs. Hathaway. A certificate of division from the Eastern District of Michigan. The first question answered in the affirmative, which renders an answer to the remaining questions unnecessary. Per NELSON, Judge.

No. 88—The United States *vs.* Quimby. Certificate of Division from the same circuit. The first question answered in the affirmative with the same result as in the preceding case. Per NELSON, Judge.

No. 66—Stanley et al. plaintiff in error, vs. Colt. Error to the Circuit from the District Court of Connecticut. Judgment affirmed with costs. Per NELSON, Judge; DAVIS, Judge, dissenting.

No. 109—Sperrow et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Strong et al., error to the Supreme Court for the Territory of Nevada.—Writ of error dismissed for want of jurisdiction per the Chief Justice, and the cause remanded to the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada. This case involved about one-fourth of the well-known Yellow Jacket Mine, with the proceeds of that interest for several years, and the dismissal of the writ of error leaves the original judgment in favor of the Company affirmed. The fact that the case was brought before the Court with the possibility of an adverse decision, and the dismissal of the writ of error on the merits, as a matter of course, is considered by the counsel on both sides as a victory for the Company.

MARINE DISASTER.

The Ship Tartar Ashore at Long Branch—Her Crew Driven Down with Scurvy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sunday, Feb. 3, 1867.

The ship *Tartar*, of New-York, for Calcutta, Capt. FALLESEN, with a general cargo, came ashore at Long Branch last night at 11 o'clock. Part of her crew are down with scurvy. All were saved and are well cared for. Capt. FALLESEN reports 118 days out. The ship lies head on, and well up the beach. Her mizzen-mast has been cut away and her rudder unhung, and the wreck makes but little noise. Her cargo can all be saved with good weather.

KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 4.

The *Democrat's* Topeka special says a resolution has been introduced in the Kansas House of Representatives, asking Congress to confiscate all property of rebels in excess of $5,000.

Both Houses have passed the resolution requesting Congress to establish more military posts on the frontier.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate providing for a Committee to investigate the alleged case of bribery during the late Senatorial election.

Both Houses have passed a resolution asking Congress to provide for the election of United States Senators by the people.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Reported Indian Outrages in Colorado.

TOPEKA, Monday, Feb. 4.

The report of the late Indian massacre is confirmed by a letter received by Gov. CRAWFORD from a well-known citizen of Salina, Kansas. The massacre occurred in the vicinity of Sand Creek, on the route from Fort Riley to Fort Lincoln.

The train is spoken of as a Government train, and only four out of the sixty-three men with it escaped. The letter further states that small parties of Cheyennes have been several times near the settlements, and that the Arraphoes have passed through the settlements, being afraid to go home by their usual route across the head waters of Salina and the Solemn Forks. The Kaws also report large bodies of hostile Indians near the frontier settlements. The writer's opinion is that the Indians will confine their depredations to the traveled roads.

Advices from the River Platte state that a force of Indians from that quarter had moved south on the war path, to the number of 12,000, and there were not United States forces enough to cope with this number, and if the militia had to do it they should be specially organized.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Central City (Colorado) *Register*, of the 24th ult., says: The Indians made a raid on this station last night. They killed three men and ran off a large amount of stock belonging to a train. A demand has been made on the stage agent at Denver for arms and ammunition. More attacks are expected along the line.

Report of the Indian Massacre Not Credited at Denver.

DENVER, Monday, Feb. 4.

The report of the Indian massacre on Smoky Hill is disbelieved here. The overland coaches arrive regularly, and no hostile Indians have been heard of between Junction City and Denver.

Arrival of the Steamship Worcester at Annapolis—The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 4.

The steamship *Worcester*, from Liverpool, got into Annapolis to-day, where she is detained on account of the ice. Her passengers and mails reached this city to-day. Among the former are Capt. J. L. SEARS, lady and child, and nine seamen of the brig *E. M. Tiller*, of Philadelphia, abandoned at sea, and carried into Bermuda, where the *Worcester* stopped for coal. Her cargo consisted of consignments for Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other Western cities, as well as for Philadelphia.

The House of Delegates to-day passed the Senate bill repealing the Baltimore City Election Bill; consequently, there will be no election on Wednesday.

Both Houses have also passed a bill prohibiting the sale of colored convicts, and it is now a law.

The City Council this evening postponed until the first Monday in September, the ordinance providing for the education of the children of colored parents.

Meeting of the Canadian Parliament.

MONTREAL, Monday, Feb. 4.

It is authoritatively stated that Parliament will meet the first week in May.

The Executive meet here the 15th inst.

The officers of the garrison have subscribed $100 for Ex-Gov. EYRE's defence fund.

Removal of the Condemned Fenians in Canada.

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 4.

Seven Fenian prisoners, Col. Robert Lynch, Rev. John McMahon, Mr. Haven, John Quinn, Thos. School, Daniel Whallen and Mr. Hayden were quietly sent from Kingston Penitentiary on Saturday by railway. All except Father McMAHON were ironed sufficiently to prevent an attempt at escape. No unnecessary harshness was used. Before leaving they presented the following document to the Sheriff:

MILITARY PRISON, Friday, Feb. 1, 1867.

The Fenian prisoners, at their departure from Kingston, have much pleasure in tendering to Sheriff JARVIS their warmest thanks for the kind and humane treatment received for the past eight months in the prison under his control, and for the courteous and gentlemanly manner with which he has complied with the wishes of the prisoners when consistent with his official duties.

To Dr. SMALL'S professional services the prisoners are indebted for the unusual good health enjoyed. The prisoners will always remember with gratitude the unremitting care and attention of Gov. SAYERS; though a prompt and efficient officer, yet kind and generous to the prisoners. They take leave of him with the kindest feelings of respect and regard. Gov. SAYERS having done all in his power to make their confinement as agreeable as the rules and discipline of the prison would permit. The prisoners express thanks to WILLIAM LALLY, the Governor's Aid; for the accommodating manner with which he has discharged his duty.

(Signed,) JOHN McMAHON,
(Late P. P. Anderson, Ind.,)
ROBERT B. LYNCH.

WM. HAVIN, on behalf of the Fenian prisoners.

J. H. WELCHAN, the last of the Fenian prisoners against whom no bill was found, was discharged on Saturday.

Ice in the Monongahela River.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Feb. 4.

The breaking up of the ice was attended by no serious results at this point, but considerable damage was done above and below. The ice on the Monongahela is entirely broken up. Some disasters occurred among the coalboats.

The long trestle work at Port Perry, on the Connelsville Railroad, is in imminent danger. Turkle Creek flats are entirely inundated. In Chartiers Creek, near this city, considerable damage was done to private property by the ice-gorges.

Return of Admiral Porter and Frederick Seward, Assistant Secretary of State.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 4.

The gunboat *Gettysburgh*, Admiral PORTER, with FRED. SEWARD from the West Indies, returning from a secret mission, arrived in Chesapeake Bay early this morning, bound to Annapolis.

A colored regiment disembarked here to await transportation to Baltimore, where they will receive final payment and discharge.

The Mayor of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 4.

The United States Supreme Court decided against LITSCOW's petition, and have ordered the immediate surrender of the Mayoralty of Louisville to PHILIP TOMPERT.

Threatened Assassination of Radicals—Senator Patterson Requested to Not sign.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Feb. 4.

The *Press and Times* of this morning asserted that citizens of White Canon are banded together, and large sums of money raised, to procure the assassination of Col. W. B. BROWNLOW and other Radical leaders. In the House of Representatives a resolution was adopted to investigate the matter.

In the Senate, to-day, the Governor of Tennessee

Relative to the nomination of Hon. DAVID PATTERSON, United States Senator, to resign.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Alabama Legislature passed a bill granting State aid, in the sum of $10,000 per mile, for extending the Decatur Railroad to Nashville.

Obsequies of Ex-Gov. Hunt at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 4.

The funeral services of the late Ex-Gov. HUNT are to be held at Grace Church, Lockport, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday morning.

Important Mining Case Decided.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Yellow Jacket (Washoe Mining) case has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The writ of error is dismissed, leaving the judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Shooting in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Feb. 4.

A negro named Ben Cannon shot at Policeman SHEFFIELD while on duty yesterday. On a second attempt to fire, he was knocked down and lodged in jail.

San Francisco Ship News and Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 4.

The steamer *Moses Taylor*, with passengers from New-York Jan. 20, arrived to-day. She left the ship *Uncle Toby* in the port of San Juan; would sail for Callao Feb. 1.

Wheat Market active; good shipping $1 75. Flour—Extra, $8 25; superfine, $6 75.

Mining stocks are quoted as follows: Savage, $1,925; Yellow Jacket, $815; Gholiar, $223; Imperial, $173; Ophir, $149.

Legal tenders, 74.

Letter from Horace Greeley on the Future of the Country.

From the Central Georgian.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 27th ult. has but just reached me. I have been long absent at the West, and only returned this morning, meantime you have doubtless seen some of the articles and letters I have written bearing on the great topic. In my judgment your people begin at the wrong end. You borrow needless trouble concerning your relations with the Federal Government. Your first and great concern is peace and good will among your own people. Make the great mass of Georgians, whether loyal or once rebel, white or black, contented, harmonious and kindly toward each other, and you need not much care what is done or left undone at Washington. Hence go to work, every man, woman and child of you, and grow at least twice the cotton and corn, and put up twice the meat you did last year, and let Congress do its worst acts, wait and take its own time for it.

I speak from the depth of a hearty good will. Pray try to be able to write me soon that almost every one in Georgia is hard at work, determined to live and let live, and conceding to every one else a perfect equality of rights. Yours, very respectfully,

HORACE GREELEY.

To H. D. CAPERS, Esq., Sandersville.

Card from Mr. William H. Lawrence.

UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE,
No. 49 SOUTH-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Monday, Feb. 4, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justice to myself and to relieve the apprehension of friends, I desire to state through your journal that the Wm. H. LAWRENCE reported as having been arrested with others in a gambling-saloon in Broadway, on Saturday evening, has no reference to myself.

Yours respectfully, WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Storekeeper.

A Most Thorough Trial.

The Three Stitches.

I have used, writes Mrs. M'NEIL, of Marin, Ill., *four* kinds of sewing-machines: the Wheeler & Wilson making the "lock" stitch, two of them making the "Grover & Baker" stitch, and the Wilcox & Gibbs, which makes the "twisted loop" stitch. After a most thorough trial of their different merits, I greatly prefer the Wilcox & Gibbs Machine, and the *stitch* which it makes—to any other sewing-machine or any other stitch with which I am acquainted.—*Advertisement.*

In compliance with the request of many who were unable to witness the display of ladies' fine boots and shoes made for the Paris Exposition, which were exhibited last Thursday, I have the pleasure to inform the ladies and the public generally that they will be on exhibition for two days, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 5th and 6th inst. Hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
EDWIN C. BURT,
No. 37 Park-row.

—*Advertisement.*

BROOK'S METROPOLITAN FREE BRIDGE.—Mr. E. A. BROOKS, the Metropolitan Boot-maker, at No. 575 Broadway, keeps the street in front of his store entirely clear from ice, snow and mud, so that there is a clean crossing from his store to the Metropolitan Hotel. It is the only place, in fact, between the Battery and Union-st. where one can cross the street without going ankle deep at least in snow and slush. Here is an exhibition of enterprise worthy of emulation by all our estimable.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the *day*, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Fifteen Years Ago

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS was struggling into notice against the prejudices which everything new, however excellent, is doomed to encounter.

TO-DAY

it stands at the head of all the tonic and alterative preparations in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many imitations but no rivals. Physicians pronounce it the ONLY SAFE STIMULANT that has ever been introduced into the sick chamber. In the hospitals of the army and navy the surgeons find it the very best tonic for convalescents, and report it as invaluable for sustaining the vigor of troops on the march, as a remedy for scurvy and all cachectic affections, and as the only specific for sea-sickness. California and Australia have emphatically indorsed it as the MINER'S MEDICINE *par excellence*, and in Spanish America and all the tropical climates it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fevers.

There is no mystery about the causes of its success. It is the only honorable and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, pure and invitiated vegetable stimulant, with the finest selection of tonic, anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic, aperient, and depurative herbs, plants, roots and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medicinal preparation.

The Bitters have this distinctive quality, which is not shared, it is believed, by any tonic, tincture, or extract in the world; they do not excite the pulse, though they infuse a wonderful degree of vigor into the nervous system, and strengthen and sustain the whole physical organization.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Importers and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public has against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, and the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

☞ New-York office No. 26 Dey-st.

The "Franklin" Brick Machine.

Justly celebrated for perfect simplicity, great strength and immense compressing power, is GUARANTEED, with eight hands and two horses, to make, in one hour, the city of make 3,000 to 5,000 elegant bricks per hour. T. H. KENRICK, Proprietor, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Room 63.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. No unpleasant odor. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Tweeds, Cloths, CASSIMERES & COATINGS.

Medical Corps Regulation Cloths, Cadet Gray, Sky Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Black, elastic doeskins, &c. &c. PETERSON'S BOOKS are for sale by all booksellers.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Reason is less liable to err than the 'Lock-Stitch.'"—[*Judge's Report*, of the "Crystal Palace" Exhibition.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, original inventors of Sewing Machines, Principal Office, 305 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing Machines, 495 Broadway.

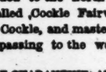
Christadoro's Hair Dye is unquestionably the best in the world. Sold and applied at 6 Astor House.

"A Slight Cold, a Cough.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" give sure and almost immediate relief. "The Troches" have proved their efficiency by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

"Why is Phelon's Night-Blooming Cereus like a hot potato? Because your first impulse is to drop it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Ware of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are



stamped thus:

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Bradbury's PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE!

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

NO. 11 WALL-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, and on COMMISSION, all issues of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

DEPOSITS received and INTEREST allowed, subject to CHECK AT SIGHT.

COLLECTIONS made, with PROMPT RETURNS.

REGISTERED INTEREST collected and COUPONS cashed.

All business intrusted to us will receive our personal attention.

D. R. HATCH and C. S. FOOTE, } Late with Fisk & Hatch
F. A. JOHNSON, JR.,

REFER BY PERMISSION TO
FISK & HATCH, Bankers;
JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	107¾	108	June, '65...	105	105⅛
Coupon, 1881.....	107¾	108	June, '65...	105⅛	105¼
5-20 Reg'st'd '62.	105⅝	105¾	June, C.L.'65's.	104	104⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	105⅝	105¾	July, C.L.'65's.	104	104⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105	105⅛	Aug.-C.L.'65's.	103⅞	104
5-20 Coupon, '65.	104⅝	104¾	Oct., C.L.'65's.	103⅝	103⅞
5-20 " nov. '65.	104⅝	104¾	Dec., C.L.'65's.	103⅜	103⅝
5-20 Registered.	105⅝	97	May, C.L.'66's.	103	103⅛
5-20 Coupon.....	105⅝	105⅞	June, C.L.'66's.	102⅞	103
Gold.....	137½	137⅝	Sept., C.L.'66's.	102⅜	102⅝
August, '65...	106⅛	106⅜	Oct., C.L.'67's.	101⅝	101⅞

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
NO. 46 PINE-ST.,
Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS,
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES;
BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 156 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
SURPLUS.....$0,318

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until 15th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the past six months, free of all taxes, for the year 1866, payable Feb. 11.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Jan. 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. free from all taxes, payable on and after Feb. 1.
A. J. BEESMAN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, JAN. 26, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1867 will be open for examination and revision, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867, and will remain open till the 20th day of April, 1867, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves aggrieved in respect of such assessments are required to call upon the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law. Such relief will be granted at their office during the hours the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the valuation of any parcel of his real or personal property. Before such application is made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the grounds of complaint, and verified thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. Before such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall proceed to hear and finally determine the same, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. And the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, by affidavit or other satisfactory proof, that the party was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners of
J. W. ALLEN, } Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF ALFRED J. WARE, of Brooklyn, New-York, praying for an extension of a patent granted to him on the 24th day of April, 1852, for an improvement in processes for preparing gold, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which will take place on the 24th day of April, 1867:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons desiring to oppose the same are required to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted to the office in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after the hearing.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Reporters of the Supreme Court, Washington, D. C., and in the Times, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks, the last publication to be had at least sixty days before the day of hearing.

By order of the Commissioner of Patents.
A. C. FRAZER, Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES EXCISE LAW.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the following sales will be held in Marshall's Park, in the City of Brooklyn, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, viz.:
Monday, 11th inst., 1 office desk, 11 pairs boots, 1 lot old iron, 1 lot old rope, 1 lot old canvas, 1 lot old copper, 1 lot old brass, 1 lot old lead, 1 lot old tin, 1 lot old rubber, 1 lot old cloth, 1 lot old leather, 1 lot old paper, 1 lot old wood, 1 lot old glass, 1 lot old hardware, 1 lot old sundries, 1 lot old machinery, 1 lot old tools, 1 lot old furniture, 1 lot old stoves, 1 lot old bedding, 1 lot old clothing, 1 lot old harness, 1 lot old saddlery, 1 lot old carriages

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail:
CITY OF PARIS.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 6
CITY OF BERLIN.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 9
CITY OF MONTREAL.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 13
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 16
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 23
and then succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. — PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....125 | Steerage to Paris.....40
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $35. Parcels in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen &c., at moderate rates.
Interests insured from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons residing for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamer
CITY OF ANTWERP
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
CASSEOPONIA, MACDONALD.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
COLUMBIA, CARRAGHAN.....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
From Pier No. 41 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $80 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $30. To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAM SHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 56 South-st., and No. 32 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT COBH HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CUBA are requested to be on board at the Canal Basin, Jersey City, before 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 6, when the vessel will leave.
E. CUNARD, Agent, Bowling Green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
SCOTIA.....Feb. 6
PALESTRA.....Feb. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $120, $80 and $60 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
STELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 2.
WM. PENN, Capt. WILLIAMS, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. FREEMAN, from New-York, Apr. 2.
GENERAL GRANT, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Apr. 16.
The British iron screw steamship CELTIC will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 2.
Later and further sailings of the steamships of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Steerage tickets issued and stock-ate sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Hamburg.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $100; including wine. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with rail road coupon tickets to Paris. Baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $6 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 62 Broadway.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamships ANTILLES and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 50 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI.....G. Sumner.....Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON.....S. Samuels.....Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC.....C. Van Sice.....Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI.....G. Sumner.....Saturday, April 27, 1867
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $6 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
O. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 56 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of 4,000 tons will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. THORNDYKE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the Continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown...$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $30, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passenger office of the Company, No. 29 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.
DIRECT TO FRANCE.
The French Company of charterers of the steamship GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest during the coming season.

Leaving Liverpool.	Leaving New-York.
Brest Saturday, April 27.	New-York Tuesday, April 9
Brest Tuesday, June 4.	New-York Saturday, April 27
Brest Thursday, July 11.	New-York Tuesday, July 23
Brest Saturday, Aug. 24.	New-York Thursday, Sept. 12
Brest Tuesday, Oct. 1.	New-York Saturday, Oct. 19
Brest Thursday, Nov. 7.	New-York Tuesday, Nov. 26

Taking first-class passengers only at the following rates: $160, $120 and $100, payable in gold or the currency set in currency. All passengers enjoy the same privileges and the same accommodations, the difference of price being for location and size of stateroom. Special trains will run regularly between Brest and Paris, in connection with the Great Eastern. Passengers can be furnished on board with railway tickets, and have their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $10 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class carriage, instead of per cent less than regular rates. Tickets for the home voyage will be issued either here or in Paris, at a reduction of $20 from above rates to passengers returning in April, June or July. For the convenience of the passengers of the Great Eastern, the Company has appointed a special agent, who will without charge engage apartments in Paris for such as may forward information through Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO.
For freight apply to Wm. CORLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st. For passage apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THELEVEGUEN, Feb. 20.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. W. COPPOCK, March 20.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. P. LUDEMANN, April 20.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON, ALLEN & CO.,
No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer DORICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Feb. 25 | MONDAY.....March 25
All taxes.
Passage money to Nassau.....$25
Passage money to Havana.....35
Payable in gold, or its equivalent.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received on board. For passage, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and prompt steamship MONETA, Capt. LESLEY, will leave as WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 26 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through waybill and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 48 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DAILY
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock M., on the following days:
From N. Y. | From San Francisco.
Feb. 1—Henry Chauncey | Feb. 15—Golden Gate
Feb. 11—Moneta | Feb. 25—Constitution
Feb. 21—Golden Age | Mar. 7—Henry Chauncey
Mar. 3—Constitution | Mar. 17—Golden Age
Mar. 13—Golden Gate | Mar. 27—Moneta
Mar. 23—Henry Chauncey | April 6—Constitution
April 2—Moneta | April 16—Golden Age
April 12—Constitution | April 26—Golden Gate
April 22—Golden Age | May 6—Henry Chauncey
May 2—Golden Gate | May 16—Moneta
May 12—Henry Chauncey | May 26—Constitution
May 22—Moneta | June 5—Golden Age
June 1—Constitution | June 15—Golden Gate
June 11—Golden Age | June 25—Henry Chauncey
June 21—Golden Gate | July 5—Moneta
July 1—Henry Chauncey | July 15—Constitution
July 11—Moneta | July 25—Golden Age
July 21—Constitution | Aug. 4—Golden Gate
July 31—Golden Age | Aug. 14—Henry Chauncey
Aug. 10—Golden Gate | Aug. 24—Moneta
Aug. 20—Henry Chauncey | Sept. 3—Constitution
Aug. 30—Moneta | Sept. 13—Golden Age
Sept. 9—Constitution | Sept. 23—Golden Gate
Sept. 19—Golden Age | Oct. 3—Henry Chauncey
Sept. 29—Golden Gate | Oct. 13—Moneta
Oct. 9—Henry Chauncey | Oct. 23—Constitution
Oct. 19—Moneta | Nov. 2—Golden Age
Oct. 29—Constitution | Nov. 12—Golden Gate
Nov. 8—Golden Age | Nov. 22—Henry Chauncey
Nov. 18—Golden Gate | Dec. 2—Moneta
Nov. 28—Henry Chauncey | Dec. 12—Constitution
Dec. 8—Moneta | Dec. 22—Golden Age
Dec. 18—Constitution | Jan. 1—Golden Gate
Dec. 28—Golden Age | Jan. 11—Henry Chauncey
Jan. 7—Golden Gate | Jan. 21—Moneta
Jan. 17—Henry Chauncey | Jan. 31—Constitution
Jan. 27—Moneta | Feb. 10—Golden Age
Feb. 6—Constitution | Feb. 20—Golden Gate
Feb. 16—Golden Age | Mar. 2—Henry Chauncey
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THE EAST.

The Treatment of American Travelers by Turkish Robbers—The Criminals Arrested and Held for Trial—State of Affairs in Candia—Probabilities of a Grand War in the East the Coming Summer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Monday, Dec. 24, 1866.

The great topic of interest that agitates the Turkish population of this city just now is the barbarous cruelty and treatment of three American travelers, Messrs. STANLEY and NOE, of New-York City, and a Mr. COOKE, of Illinois.

According to their story, they were travelers bound for Little Thibet, via Tiflis and Astrachan. Their point of departure was Smyrna, which place they had left on the 18th of September. When near the town of Aksu-kara-bissar, (or as it is rendered in English, the Black Castle of Opium,) they were attacked by a band of robbers, headed by an ex-Cadi, named ACHMET. They were stripped of all their worldly property, which consisted of about $4,000 cash, letters of credit, arms, horses and a valuable wardrobe. After the robbery, the ruffians conveyed them, bound with cords, to their native village, Tchih-bissar, where they were the objects of the most infamous violence and brutality. The youngest traveler, Mr. NOE, was an especial object of their malignity. The women and children of Tchih-bissar contributed to the general abuse and indignity heaped upon the travelers, by pelting them with stones and rubbish, also beating them with firetongs. The robbers and their families, having manifested their delight at seeing three Christians in their power, then undertook to convey them as prisoners before the Caimacam of Karahissar. As the prisoners could not talk Turkish it was impossible to explain the mystery in which they were involved. It happened, however, providentially for them, that a banker in the town, who was also a naturalized American citizen, could speak English. They were freed from durance through the vigorous exertions of this gentleman, by whom they were also supplied with funds to enable them to proceed to Constantinople to lay their case before Mr. JOY MORRIS, the Minister resident. For the interest of justice I will state that after due explanation had been given to HASSAN BEY, the Caimacam of Karahissar, the travelers received the utmost consideration at his hands, and much commiseration was evinced at the recital of their sufferings and troubles by the good society of the town.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the robbery the American Minister sent an energetic demand to the Sublime Porte for the complete restitution of the money and effects taken from the travelers, and the public trial of ACHMET EFFENDI, the Ex-Cadi, and his nine accomplices before a tribunal of unexceptionable impartiality. In accordance with the request, the Grand Visier issued orders for the apprehension of the robbers concerned and their transportation to Brousa, the capital of the Pashalick in which the robbery was committed. This was promptly done, and they arrived at Brousa in chains a day or two ago. The trial will take place without delay. In the absence of an American Consular Agent at Brousa Lord LYONS has courteously requested the English Consul to attend the trial.

The American Minister has already been the means of hanging five villains who were implicated in the murder of an American missionary near Adrianople, and to use his own words: "I will use my best endeavors for the speedy fulfillment of the law in the case of the wretches who so grossly outraged the boy." All classes of foreigners here are furious with indignation at the insult offered to all Christendom in the persons of the three travelers. The Levant *Herald*, an English paper published here, calls loudly for their instant punishment, as well as "for the interest of justice and morality, as a protection to all future travelers.

We receive daily various and conflicting rumors of affairs in Candia. If we are to believe the Turkish organs of this city, the insurrection is suppressed, save a few unimportant bands, who are at present secure in their mountain fastnesses, and if we are to credit the other side, the Cretans gain an immense advantage every hour, defeating the Turkish and Egyptian troops at all points. But the real state of affairs in Crete is hard to discover, and for a very good reason, the Turks tell lies to conceal their weakness; and the Cretans—true to the character given them by one of their own old poets, and indorsed by the Apostle St. Paul—to rouse sympathy for their cause throughout Europe and America. One thing is certain in spite of all their bravado, the Turks are not so sanguine of success as they were, and the recall of MUSTAPHA PASHA is expected.

The American Minister, acting directly by instructions received from the Department at Washington, has suggested to the diplomatic body that they make a collective friendly appeal to the Sublime Porte in favor of the insurgents, but they all gave the cold shoulder to his friendly propositions, on the plea that they had received no such instructions from their respective Governments.

The difficulty between the American Legation and the Porte, relative to the questions at issue between the United States Consul in Cyprus, and the local authorities, has been in part arranged by the Porte's consenting to dismiss the Mudir at Larnaca, and to order an apologetic salute of twenty-one guns to the American flag.

A grand fuss was made after all by the Sultan on the arrival of Prince CHARLES, Hospodar of Wallachia. A steamer was sent to meet him at Varna, the troops were turned out, *en masse*, and a review of all the forces around the capital was held to do him honor. On meeting they embraced, and made solemn protestations of eternal love to each other.

The Sultan had his kiosk at the Sweet Waters of Asia specially fitted up for the reception of his princely visitor. Before leaving for Bucharest, the Prince left 183,000 piasters, or about $8,000 of our money, to be distributed among the poor of the metropolis, irrespective of creed. This was, I believe, the only backsheesh given to any one by His Highness—rather a contrast to the Viceroy of Egypt, who showered his golden favors with a prodigality seldom equaled out of the *Arabian Nights*.

Troops are called from the farthest boundaries of the Ottoman Empire, and recruits are pouring in by thousands, to take part in the grand and final struggle that will inevitably take place soon between the Muscovite and the Turk—the Christian and the Moslem. In and around the capital there are no less than 250,000 troops, well drilled and thoroughly equipped, prepared for any emergency. While the "Sick Man" is thus preparing for his foes, and endeavoring to avert his destiny, his capital is the centre of deadly and powerful conspiracies. But the Turks believers in the fatal doctrine of predestination, take no measures to suppress them, or to root out the evil. It is a popular belief here, among the natives, that the time is drawing near when the descendants of OTHMAN shall take their tents up and pitch them on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, where they originally belong, and the Christian shall plant the standard of the Cross over the majestic domes of St. Sophia, as it was intended, when built by its founder, JUSTINIAN.

So, I verily believe, you may before long hear of war, on a gigantic scale, in which all Europe will participate, all eager to have a slice of the "fairs countrie" of Turkey. Russia will remember our friendly alliance and set aside a fair portion of that lovely land for Uncle Samuel to the discontent of John Bull and Johnny Crapaud.

The weather is at present fearfully cold here, and cold, chilly winds, accompanied by sleet and snow, steal down the Bosphorus from the stormy, black "Euxine," to the total exclusion of all out-door exercise. But there is enough for the present. *Au revoir.*

C. H.

HAVANA.

The Harriet Lane and Pelican—Delivery to United States Officials—The Small Pox—The Spanish Fleet from the Pacific—The Tetuan—Loss of the Schooner Edgewater—The New Hotel—United States Gunboats—Bonsiers Bank, &c., &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 27, 1867.

The steamship *Columbia* arrived here yesterday from New-York, having two complete crews on board to take charge of the officers and men on board, to take charge of the steamer *Harriet Lane*, as pleasure yacht, revenue cutter, man-of-war and blockade-runner, and the steamer Pelican. The steamers were delivered to-day to Capt. FAUNCE. The *Pelican* is in first-rate condition and a fine sea boat. The *Harriet Lane* is almost unseaworthy, having lain three years in our harbor, and having her woodwork greatly damaged by a fire on board. Both vessels will soon be ready for the Gulf States in a few days, as they require the necessary provisions.

The small pox in Matanzas is raging about the same, the average of deaths from that disease being from seven to nine daily. Several physicians in this city have offered their services. There is a great scarcity of vaccine matter, owing to the inappreciation of persons who are getting vaccinated and the effects of the climate, which destroys its quality.

The ships which lately composed the Spanish fleet of the Pacific are expected here soon. Some of them have left Rio Janeiro for this city, and others will come here from Manila. The new Spanish iron-clad frigate *Tetuan* is expected here in a few days from Cadiz, having already been reported as near the coast. The American schooner *Edgewater*, Capt. FARRAR, was lost on Boston Reefs on the 19th inst., and will prove a total wreck. This is the fourth vessel lost on the same reefs within the past three months, neither light nor buoy being placed there to warn mariners. The circular inviting subscriptions to the new hotel are distributed, and the plan of the proposed edifice accompanies it. The prospectus contains all the details, and if the work is ever accomplished it will be an ornament to the city and a great comfort to strangers and citizens.

The United States gunboat *Florida* arrived here, on Thursday, from Port-au-Prince, and the *Winooski* left for Santiago de Cuba.

It appears that the defunct destitution known as Bonsier's Bank will again be put in operation by some of our merchants, as a matter of course resisting that delicate little clause of the two per cent. The bank is not needed by any means, but it would never do to let the two per cent. slide, and perhaps be accused of making a forward movement. By all means let the directors petition the Government to be allowed to impose twenty per cent. instead of two, and then we will have the satisfaction of not seeing a single article raised in foreign countries on our wharf. Business is beginning to brighten up, and the situation of the money market is easier, although very few sales of sugar are made, owing to the increased demands of the holders. QUASIMODO.

TENNESSEE.

Outrages in Obion and Logan Counties—Civil Officers Overpowered and the Laws Defied.

From the Nashville Press & Times, Jan. 21.

An informant of undoubted credibility states that since the assassination of Senator CARY and the shooting of two Deputy Sheriffs affairs have been growing worse in Obion County. FARRIS, the assassin, is still in the country, with his band, and has sent word for the Sheriff to come and take him, if he can; that he is ready for him. An infamous villain named TOM HOOKS has also a small band of bushwhackers, defying Gov. BROWNLOW and his laws. HOOKS swears that there are ten Union men in Obion County whom he is determined to kill before he leaves it. He and his band went to the house of a highly respectable Union citizen, some ten days since, at night, and tried to induce the family to come out of doors. Failing in that, the bushwhackers fired some twenty pistol shots into the house. The Union men are very much depressed and discouraged. The Sheriff and his deputies find it impossible to enforce the laws and arrest the desperadoes, and have abandoned the attempt. Unless the Legislature speedily passes the Loyal Militia Bill, the country will be given over to a reign of violence far worse than that which prevailed in the days of the Regulators, bloodhounds and Cherokee savages. The Johnsonites have notified the Union men that they shall hold no Union conventions in Obion County, to send delegates to the State Convention on the 22d of February. It is not likely that any delegate will risk his life by coming even as far this way.

We have information from the best source that the condition of the freedmen in the County of Logan, Ky., bordering on our northern State line, is most deplorable and miserable beyond all precedent, even in the darkest days of negro persecution. Handbills are posted in various localities warning all persons not to rent or sell lands to negroes under any circumstances, under pain of prompt and severe penalties at the hands of the Regulators, who are riding about whipping, maiming and killing all negroes who do not obey the orders of their former masters, just as if Slavery existed. These handbills, which we have read by our informants, are signed "I am a Committee," and are filling the poor freedmen with consternation. In one neighborhood several discharged colored soldiers, industrious men, of good character, were killed by these white assassins, on their return home, and others have fled for their lives. Whatever valuable goods the freedmen possess are consigned to the flames. This statement is a truthful recital of what is now occurring in one of the wealthiest farming districts of Kentucky.

A copy of the infamous handbill, headed "I Am Committee," will be found below, taken from an original in our possession:

I AM COMMITTEE.

1. No man shall squat negroes on his place unless they are all under his employ, male and female.
2. Negro women shall be employed by white persons.
3. All children shall be hired out for something.
4. Negroes found in cabins to themselves shall suffer the penalty.
5. Negroes shall not be allowed to hire negroes.
6. Idle men, women or children shall suffer the penalty.
7. All white men found with negroes in secret places shall be dealt with, and those that hire negroes must pay promptly, and act with good faith to the negro. I will make the negro do his part, and the white must, too.
8. For the first offence is 100 lashes—the second is looking up a sapling.
9. This I do for the benefit of all, young or old, black and tall, black and white. Any one that may not like these rules may try their luck, and see whether or not I will be found doing my duty.
10. Negroes found stealing from any one, or taking from their employers to other negroes, death is the first penalty.
11. Running about late of nights shall be strictly dealt with.
12. White men and negroes, I am everywhere. I have friends in every place. Do your duty, and I will have but little to do.

Shocking Suicide of a Reviewer.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 18.

In the last number of the *Reader* appeared a very remarkable criticism of Dr. LATHAM's edition of *Johnson's Dictionary.* The reviewer evidently means to take the book to pieces in a complete and leisurely manner, for his "first notice" is confined to the Author's Preface; and yet, without going further, he has contrived to write one of the most astonishing bits of criticism which has ever adorned the pages of a modern journal. After this description of the article, we need hardly say that it is a ferocious attack. Its object is to show that Dr. LATHAM is a braggart, and to rebuke his pompous proclamation of himself as the regenerator of the English language. Such is the writer's first object; and fired by that hatred of pretenders which is the mark of all capable critics, he falls upon the preface and tears it to rags. Knowing all about the book itself; knowing the part Dr. LATHAM himself has had in it, the reviewer expresses astonishment at the impudent boastfulness of that prefatorial composition. He says: "We confess that we have been obliged, more than once, while reading it, to put the part down, rub our eyes, and take the book up again, to convince ourselves that such pretensions have been put forward in it as assuredly are there." To show what they consist the preface in, the critic quotes the following passage:

"In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted that book, the labor of years, to the honor of my country, that in the darkest days of negro persecution. Handbills are posted in various localities warning all persons not to rent or sell lands to negroes under any circumstances, under pain of prompt and severe penalties at the hands of the Regulators, who are riding about whipping, maiming and killing all negroes who do not obey the orders of their former masters, just as if Slavery existed. These handbills, which we have read by our informants, are signed "I am a Committee," and are filling the poor freedmen with consternation. In one neighborhood several discharged colored soldiers, industrious men, of good character, were killed by these white assassins, on their return home, and others have fled for their lives. Whatever valuable goods the freedmen possess are consigned to the flames. This statement is a truthful recital of what is now occurring in one of the wealthiest farming districts of Kentucky.

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"In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted that book, the labor of years, to the honor of my country, that in the darkest days of negro persecution.

Language like this, the critic says, is preposterous, considering how bad a book the Dictionary is, and how excellent are German dictionaries. To be sure Dr. LATHAM has a faint sense of his shortcomings:

"He has made some excuses, it is true; but the burden of what he says in this kind of speech, as of a god approaching chaos, and with the wave of his hand setting all in order. 'When I took the first survey of my undertaking I found our speech incopious without order and energetic without rules; wherever I turned my view there was perplexity to be disentangled and confusion to be regulated; choice was [illegible] of boundless variety without any settled principle of selection; authorities were to be examined, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the sufficient analogy of classical resolution or acknowledged authority. Having, therefore, no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the general idea of my work, and having whatever might be of use to illustrate any word or phrase, collected in time the materials of a Dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to order,' &c.

After this quotation, the critic thus proceeds:

"Had the sentence continued, 'An ignorant and cantankerous pedagogue, JOHNSON, proceeded me in the colossal work,' I, giant-like had undertaken with my mighty hand, last I flung his miserable endeavor from me, with the power in it destroyed, and I have alone, unaided, published the work myself,' we should not have been surprised, for in the 'Author's Preface,' JOHNSON has altogether disappeared. Not long is this assertion, when contrasted with the assertion of the Editor's views, so simply unbearable. We do not wish to kick a man who is down, but we do beg Messrs. LONGMAN to cancel this unhappy Preface and substitute one for it which will do a little more justice to JOHNSON's work, and put the present Editor's in its proper place, as far as they like behind his predecessor's.

But, softly! "In the Author's Preface JOHNSON has altogether disappeared." This sentence, and a certain very remarkable roll in the paragraphs quoted by the acute reviewer, awaken doubt. We turn to the book itself. We find that the reviewer in his haste to be severe, has made one of the most stupidest blunders on record. This bragging preface is not written by the bumptious and ignorant LATHAM, but by Dr. JOHNSON *himself!* This is *his*, the author's preface. The boastful production from which JOHNSON has altogether disappeared is altogether JOHNSON's; and contains in every paragraph such sneering proof of its authorship as to show that the critic can only be explained by an utter destitution of every faculty of criticism. One would have supposed that the style could not possibly be mistaken; but it evidently escaped no common observer in the reviewer's innocent, angry mind. Moreover, there are dozens of passages which show that the true authorship, apart from the question of style, and the place he was blinded in. Of course the absurd "I am myself alone" he thunders out much in the same sense. Nothing could have been more unlucky than the correction of his recommendation of Messrs. LONGMAN "to cancel this Author's Preface and substitute one for it which will do a little more justice to the work" [illegible]

[illegible] with interest to [illegible]

"Second notice."

[illegible] ready to convince the world that he is not to be trifled with, but to know how to be cavalierly and [illegible] in such an excellent example to contemporary critics.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 4.

Senate met at 12 M. Nine members present.

Petitions, signed by many ladies, were presented, asking for the erection of a Reformatory House of Refuge on the State farm at Rochester.

RAILROAD IN SECOND AVENUE.

By H. C. MESSERVE.—For a railroad in Spring and other streets on New-York. Also for the High-Bridge Railroad.

SENATOR CORNELL.

Mr. FOLSOM, of the Select Committee, appointed to investigate sundry charges preferred against Senator CHARLES G. CORNELL, of Crescent Street, Long Island, New-York, and asking for his expulsion, reported in writing, accompanied by a resolution, asking that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the matter. The resolution was adopted unanimously and the report discharged.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

A communication was received from the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions in answer to a resolution of the Senate, stating that from March 7, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1866, there were discharged by them, either temporarily or finally, for insufficient legal reasons and after conviction, 120 offenders.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the village of Port Richmond.

By Mr. HARRISON.—To facilitate the construction of the Northern Railroad, running from Schenectady to Ogdensburgh. It proposes to appropriate $300,000 for every thirty miles completed, to the amount of $1,500,000, and provides for a tax of five-eighths of a mill for the years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871, to meet the same.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following communication was received from Gov. FENTON:

To the Legislature:

Deeply impressed with a sense of the public loss, I announce to the Legislature the death of WASHINGTON HUNT, Ex-Governor of New-York, who was honored by his fellow-citizens with election to the distinguished offices prominently identified with the administration of the Government of the State. The afflictive event is the occasion of common grief. He commanded alike in public position and in private life the respect and confidence of a people familiar with his services and character. I recommend that distinguished regard be given to these sentiments of consideration and regard.

REUBEN E. FENTON.

Mr. CROWLEY moved resolutions expressing the sadness of the Senate on hearing of the death of the distinguished citizen, and after fitting eulogisms pronounced by Mr. CROWLEY and HENRY C. MURPHY, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 7½ P. M.

After presentation of sundry petitions, the death of WASHINGTON HUNT was announced, and upon the adoption of resolutions of condolence offered by Mr. MOORE, the House adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Fire in Henry-street—Complete Destruction of an Oil Refinery—Aggregate Loss Nearly $60,000.

At 10 o'clock last night flames were discovered issuing from one of the rear windows of No. 39 Henry-street, a four-story brick building occupied by COOKE BROTHERS & Co. as an oil refinery. The fire had evidently been smouldering for some time, for no sooner had it burst out of the windows than the entire lower floor was found to be in flames. A large stock of oil was stored all through the building, and this inflammable material fed the flames to such an extent that in a very short time after the firemen reached the scene the second and third floors were on fire.

While those engine companies first arriving on the ground unreeled their hose and went to work in Henry-street, the others paid attention to the rear of the building; but their efforts were without avail, as the entire building was gutted by the flames. The firemen were successful, however, in restricting the progress of the flames to the building in which they originated, the roof being secured intact. Despite the immense body of water thrown into the building both front and rear, the flames defied all attempt at quenching them, and it was not until a hole was cut through one of the side walls and a hose-line carried up on to the roof of the extension building in rear of St. Theresa's Roman Catholic Church, that the firemen perceived any visible decrease in the body of flames. At midnight, when our reporter left the ground, the fire had been essentially extinguished, no damage having been inflicted on any of the surrounding buildings save in the immediate vicinity of the premises.

The loss sustained by COOKE BROTHERS & Co. is a heavy one, being roughly estimated at $50,000. Nothing could be ascertained regarding the insurances, if any, as no one connected with the establishment could be found. The building is damaged to the extent of about $6,000, and will no doubt have to be pulled down.

No. 37 Henry-street is partly occupied by RICHARD WALTERS, auctioneer, who had considerable goods stored therein. This building is but little damaged, the basement being flooded by water. The church extension is also damaged to the extent of $600 by water. The buildings in rear of the oil refinery and fronting on East Broadway, were damaged to a considerable extent by hose lines being carried through them.

The firemen worked assiduously and the fire was very well managed, the progress of the flames being combated with great stubbornness. The Police from the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Precincts aided the firemen in keeping back the crowd assembled.

Meeting of Veteran Soldiers.

A large number of soldiers assembled last evening at the rooms of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief and Claim Agency, No. 126 Canal-street, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting in regard to their petition to Congress requesting that body to enact such laws as will secure the payment of bounties to the soldiers who have lost their discharges, and to those who have been discharged by reason of disability other than wounds, both classes of men being deprived of any bounties under the existing laws.

The meeting was called to order by Col. BERRIAN. On motion, Supervisor ANDREW WILLIAMS, Chairman of the Agency, was elected President of the meeting, and BERGT. SCHNEIDER, of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment, was elected Secretary.

The following letter of Hon. WM. A. DARLING was read and enthusiastically applauded:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1867.

Col. J. S. Berrian:

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 20th, with petition of 1,500 soldiers. I have presented their petition to the House, and it is referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, which I have the honor to [illegible] on. A day or two ago I introduced a bill which provides for the payment of bounties to those who have lost their papers. In regard to the other petitions between [illegible] say that will do [illegible] I feel honored by the confidence reposed in me by the "boys in blue," and will be happy to give such efforts, as my numerous and pressing engagements will permit, to carry out any views in view.

Very respectfully, yours,
(Signed,) WM. A. DARLING.

The meeting then adjourned, with cheers for Wm. A. DARLING, Supervisor WILLIAMS, and for the New-York Press.

Meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New-York.

A stated meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New-York was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The President, Dr. S. T. HUBBARD, occupied the chair.

After the transaction of some routine business, a very interesting paper on "The Medical Use of Electricity," was read by Mr. GEORGE M. BEARD, who reviewed at great length the history of the science of Electro-Therapeutics from the time of the first electric shock received by VON KLEIST, in 1745, until the present day. It is to be regretted, the doctor observed, that in this country the use of electricity for medical purposes is in the hands of charlatans and quacks, who bring the practice into disrepute by their bungling treatment. From an extended experience covering several years, he was satisfied that two minutes per day, carefully taken by a well educated electropsychiatrist; the first, that electric application has no exciting effect, whereas it is really a sedative and tonic; and second, in making local instead of general applications for the cure of diseases. A number of very startling cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, &c., by this means, were related in the paper. Dr. BEARD then closed by answering followed Dr. BEARD in a few brief remarks upon the same subject, after which the Society adjourned.

Further Examination in the Conklin Bond Robery Case.

The examination in the case of the lad CHARLES CONKLIN, who stands charged with robbing the safe of his employer, Mr. ALONZO CONKLIN, doing business at No. 17 Barclay-street, of $2,800 in United States bonds on the 19th of November last, was yesterday resumed at the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice CONNOLLY. The evidence taken was very voluminous, but no new facts of any great interest were developed. At the conclusion of the examination the case was further postponed until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY.—The first annual report of the Woodlawn Cemetery Company has just been published. Numerous improvements have been made in the grounds during the past year, one of the most noticeable being the clearing and grading of Observatory Hill, and the northwest corners have been [illegible] and Chapel Hill. The lakes at Spring Hill and the northwest corners have been [illegible] and the [illegible] Hill, thus adding much to their attractiveness. Trees and [illegible] have been [illegible] to the squirrels and birds, a great increase in their numbers has been noticed. A new [illegible] by the Harlem and Bowery [illegible] and new roads laid out. During the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]